Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,485—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1898.

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON
Complete Sanitation. Electric Light throughout. Lifts.
(Under Royal Patronage.)
HOTEL
Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
Moderate Tariff.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th Dec.
M.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4099	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. Wheler	25th "
C. T. CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.
IMPERATOR	——	4,139	1st Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	K. Mecorsi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	16th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 25th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 990	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Moses	4,360	21st Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
OCEANIEN	4,218	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	4,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,422	Barrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	13th Dec.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Cafe and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 4s. 6d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Consignees:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the Scotch Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th December, at 10a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 15th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 29th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHEE, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 10th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 17th December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon *vis* Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th December, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—9-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 500 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

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DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

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VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

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ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent couch; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Roath Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.

Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 30 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINE, sold more than all the Competitors [illegible] Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRACKERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Tom Smith's, in endless variety, from	0 12 to 5 0	0 14 to 5 8

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY?
IF SO RIDE
HUMBER CYCLES

Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES. They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Princess Maude of Wales
H R H Princess Louise
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
H H The Nawab of Bhawalpur
H H The Prince of Oodeypore
H H Prince Ranjitsinhjee

For terms and further particulars apply to
Messrs. HUMBER & Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT.
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at BANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Pinool, Burtle, Jinjwa, Moong and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.
Hammam Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
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FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
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PRIZEMEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
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GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.

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JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED
All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice
All inquiries to be referred to
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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.

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UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits,
Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.
Manager and Actuary.
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"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.
"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcens expectorant for Coughs and Colds.
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.
KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JH. ROBERTS (Champion), 1868.
COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business [illegible]

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NEW PATTERNS!
NEW PATTERNS!!
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASS WARE.
UNEQUALLED FOR ELEGANCE, FINISH, AND DURABILITY.
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD DINNER SERVICES.
Include the best Patterns of the Leading Houses in all Europe.
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD DESSERT SERVICES.
In Beautiful Hand-Painted and other Designs.
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD TOILET SERVICES.

A Rare Collection of Excellent Patterns. In addition to the above TREACHER & Co. have just received a large Assortment of all kinds of Glass and China Goods specially selected from the best English and Foreign Houses.

SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

XMAS TOYS, TOYS.
XMAS DOLLS, DOLLS.
XMAS PRESENTS ALL NEW NAVELTIES AT CHEAPEST PRICES.
SHROFF BROS.,
HORNBY ROW, FORT.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
To which has been transferred the business of
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LD.
ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000
Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—
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BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS at HOME should not be forgotten at XMAS time.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a hamper of really CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR."

ORDERS BOOKED for DELIVERY to any PART of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.
SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.
LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

CURRENT PRICES
OF
HELICAL "PREMIER" BICYCLES.

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
"PREMIER" Popular Helical Roadster		270	300
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"S"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"R"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"P"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"O"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Path Racer"		370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Polo"		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"Z"	405	450
"PREMIER" Royal Helical Ladies' Safety		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"G"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"H"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Girls' Safety Model	"N"	245	275
"PREMIER" Helical Youths' Safety Model	"M"	225	250
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For two Gentlemen)		615	685
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For Lady & Gentleman)		650	725
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Gents' Weldless Tube		250	275
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Ladies' Weldless Tube		275	305

The Credit Rates may be divided into 12 equal monthly payments.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
XMAS CIGARS.
Expressly prepared for us from selected Tobacco reared in Southern India.

		Rs. a.
O. K. NOBLES, of fine flavour, and mild, 4¼ inches long; the demand for this Cheroot is very great	per box of 100	1 12
O. K. DAWSONS, a slightly longer Cheroot than the Nobles, 4¼ inches and with Straw; much liked	" 100	1 12
O. K. HAVANNAHS, of fine flavour, well made 4¼ inches, and, like the West India Cigar, a superior smoke	" 100	1 14
O. K. CLUB MUSTER, a long after-dinner Cigar (6 inches) of particularly choice tobacco	" 100	2 12
O. K. JAVA GEMS, of the finest Java Tobacco, very choice and the mildest of Eastern Cheroots—		
No. 1 4¼ Inches	per box of 100	3 0
" 2 4 "	" 100	2 12
" 3 3¼ "	" 100	2 8

SUMATRA COVERED CIGARS.
Specially made from a mixture of the finest Dindigal with Sumatra Tobacco and covered with the best Sumatra Leaf.

"RALEIGHS" (P. & Co.'s), Havannah shape	per box of 100	4 8
"TENNYSONS" (P & Co.'s), Torpedo Shape—Tied with silk ribbons, a very recherche Cigar	" 50	2 8

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
Albert Chains, Bracelets, Brooches, Button Hooks, Button Hook and Shoehorn in Silver, Card Cases, Charms, Cigarette Cases in Nickel and Sterling Silver, Compass Pendants, Lockets, Match Boxes, Necklets, Gold, Silver and Aluminium Pencils, Penholders, Rings in different settings, Scarf Rings, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Links, Smelling Bottles, Studs, Solitaires, Thimbles, Toothpicks and a Variety of other useful Articles.
AT MODERATE PRICES.
ESTABLISHED 1835. MORENAS & CO., ESTABLISHED 1835.
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,, Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 14th and 15th December 1898, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for the year 1899.

The Ballot box will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 8th December 1898.

LIST Of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

JAMES WALKER, late Surgeon Captain Army Medical Staff, Jacobabad.
HENRY FREDERICK, late Engine Driver, Rajputana Malva Railway.
BARICK KESSOW THAKOOR, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
WILLIAM VAISEY, late Permanent Way Inspector Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.
ARTHUR ATLAY LISTER BARNES, late 2nd Lieutenant Unattached List Indian Staff Corps, Mhow.
DAVID FRANCIS WALTERS, late Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, Karachi.
ABDULALI ABDUL HUSEIN, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan, Inhabitant.
JAMES FERGUSON, late Engineer, Shipwright and Surveyor to the Port, Bombay.
PREMJI JERAM, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 10th December 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI KUBLIBAI, wife of VRIJVALABH MANSUKHRAM CHOKSI late of Bombay, Hindu, Inhabitant, deceased.

VRIJVALABH MANSUKHRAM CHOKSI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the sole Executor named in the said Will of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir Louis Addin Kershaw, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-Second Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. R. BINNING,
The 5th day of December, 1898.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BOMBAY CYCLIST'S UNION RACES, 15th, 16th and 17th December. A few "PREMIER" Helical Road Racers the finest Racing Machines in Bombay, can be had at MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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RS. 40.—GENT'S EVENING DRESS JACKET, Silk Roll Collar and Linings. Grand Value. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

LANAULL—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL is re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest to Gymkhana, Neral, &c,

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

SILVER CHAINS of all Kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen with Tassels Rs. 5 to Rs. 15. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—TWO BUNGALOWS at Nepean Sea Road. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, Sr. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and further particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "23," care of this office.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—" W," care of this Office.

WANTED.—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C." care of this Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with a few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since.

Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Re. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Chading Cross London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding Binding, Cording etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-4. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

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NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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BETWEEN 15th December and 15th January the Undersigned will be glad to ISSUE TICKETS to KURRACHEE and back at the following—Reduced Rates.

1st class	(Return)	Rs 60
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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BENGAL NAPGUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF BALASORE-KHARGPUR (MIDNAPORE) -KOLA SECTION TO GOODS TRAFFIC. THROUGH BOOKING TO AND FROM CALCUTTA VIA KOLA.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, on and from the 17th December, 1898, the BALASORE-KHARGPUR (MIDNAPORE)-KOLA SECTION of the B. N. Railway will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC

Kharspur is about 3 miles distance from Midnapore

Kola is situated on the bank of the Roopnarain River about 20 miles from Gowancollee

Under an arrangement with the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company all classes of goods can be booked through via Kola from any station on the B N Railway and conected Railways to the following River stations of the C S N Co :—

Ghatale
Gwancollee
Colubberia
Budge Budge

and in Calcutta to the undermentioned Rivar stations —

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Armenianghaut
Ramkrisnapore
Jagganathghat
Haikhola
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In the same way all classes of goods may be booked through via Kola from

Ghatal,
Gowancollee,
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Budge Budge.

And in Calcutta from Armenianghat to all Railway stations of all Railways in India.

For further particulars apply to the TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. N. Railway, Nagpur, the DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Kharagpur Junction, or to Messrs. HOARE MILLER and COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's office, Nagpur, 6th December, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER REQUIRED FOR ONE YEAR, FROM 1ST APRIL 1899.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, up-to 1 P. M. (Gun fire) on Monday 12th December, 1898. Sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER required by the Company for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections for delivery at Bombay.

2. Forms of tenders giving full particulars of requirements and conditions on which Tender will be received may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. (2) two for each form. Samples are available for inspection at this Office, Parel.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. Railway and R. M. Railway" and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees (1,000) one thousand in currency notes with each Tender. If Government Paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd November, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE RE COAL TENDERS,

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gun-fire, on 28th December, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 50,000 tons of COUNTRY COAL required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities :—

	Tons.
January 1899	6,000
February 1899	6,000
March 1899	6,000
April 1899	3,000
May 1899	3,000
June 1899	2,000
July 1899	6,000
August 1899	6,000
September 1899	5,000
October 1899	6,000
Total	50,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best quality, free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into Wagons for despatch by rail of best Steam Coal.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of Coal.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form, which, together with conditions, can be had on application to the Agent. Price Re. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Rail borne Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.
New General Offices, Bombay, 6th December, 1898.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... ,, 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, Carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy seasons.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUE BILLS, HUNDIES AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credit value or charge in the above Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are negotiated.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 220 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
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J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIRTZL	Budapest.
R. SOHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY,

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars

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Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WINE BRAND.

	Per Doz Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old,"	60
Guaranteed Genuine and Matured in Wood	
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Bars.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found asto nishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for. nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the "LOOL from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurv Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blotched or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolis is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet the of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"E. RUDOLPH DUNSFORD.

(61 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
21 June, 1894.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS,

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s., sufficient to effect a perfect cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITION

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made :—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.
20	Rs. 10 0 0
25	,, 11 0 8
30	,, 12 4 8
35	,, 13 12 0
40	,, 15 10 0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

THE

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,

Secretaries and Agents.

10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,

Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,

Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1886. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

556 & 560, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from private testimonials, the infants' food [illegible] and Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., [illegible]bridge, may [illegible] intentionally be recommended.*

"A mistake may [illegible] in classing this food with ordinary [illegible]hy foods, the use of which for young [illegible]nts is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Results tried and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge by A. NORTON, 21 and 22 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 20 Years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 7-34m., 9-21a. Low water, 2-4m., 3-28a.

Bombay First Extra Races.

Results of University Examinations—L.C.E. and M.A.

Bombay Cycle Club Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4-30 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

B. V. A. "At Home," Apollo Bunder, 5-30 p.m.

The Flying Jordans, Esplanade, 5 and 9 p.m.

Simon's Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.

P. and O. s. s. Carthage, with English mails of 25th November, due to arrive at midnight.

The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, Hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m.

Aryan Social Union, The People's Free Reading Room and Library, 8-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 8-30m., 10-9a. Low water, 3-3m., 3-13a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Hoseine left the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Moravia entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Ibo, Chinde, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Transwal, Natal, C. Colony and Mauritius, per s. s. Akbar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Monday, the 12th inst.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—The second ordinary general meeting of the members of the Parsee C. Club will be held at the Novelty Theatre, at 3-30 p.m., to-day. There will be a run on the 11th inst. to Byramji Hill, Bandora, and back; for which members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue, at 6-20 a.m.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The Sunday class of the Students' Brotherhood, which was closed for some weeks past on account of the University Examinations, will re-open from to-morrow (Sunday, the 11th instant). It will meet as usual at 8-30 a.m., in the Prarthana Mandir. Prof. N. G. Welinkar will deliver an address to-morrow.

BURGLARY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.—Jivanlal Manockial, a Hindu residing at Kalbadevi Road, reported on Thursday to the police that the lock was removed from his door some time during his absence that day between the hours of 12 noon and 4-30 p.m., and currency notes and gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 144 were stolen from a box in the room.

A RUNAWAY PATIENT.—Luxman Tookaram, a Hindu aged thirty-five years, who was an indoor patient in the Maharatha Plague Hospital, absconded from the hospital, at 2 p.m. on the 6th instant. At 10 a.m. the following day, he was found lying by the road side at Colaba and was taken to the Modikhana Hospital where he died at 7 p.m. the same day.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered in English, at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Subject:—"Scientific Corroborations of Theosophy, part 4th." After the conclusion of the lecture, if time permits, Miss Sarah Palmer, of the U. S. A., who has volunteered to help Col. Olcott in the Buddhist work among the Parias, will address the meeting.

DEATH OF A REKLA DRIVER.—A rekla driver named Kurrim Dugroo, aged thirty-five years, residing at Goorri Bazaar, Byculla, died suddenly yesterday evening. From enquiries it appeared that deceased brought his rekla back to the stables at Kamatipura, on Thursday morning, and at 9 a.m. he complained of some pain in his stomach and fever. At 3 p.m. he became worse and his cousin took him in the rekla to his house in Goorri Bazaar, where he died in the evening. The District Medical officer in examining the body pronounced it to be a case of plague, and the body was ordered to be disposed of. The rekla was disinfected at the Municipal stables.

THE FLYING JORDANS.—The last children's afternoon performance will take place this afternoon, starting at 5, and since the young folks are admitted at eight annas to any part, a crowded audience is assured, there being a complete change of programme. This evening Miss Marie Jordan will make her first appearance as a wire walker. The popular lady will appear on a silver thread wire and perform daring feats in mid-air, and in addition, the entire company will present a particularly attractive programme. On Monday evening a grave cyclists theatre party will be held under the patronage of some of the leading cyclists of the city; when the brisk cyclist Olaf Schroder will appear on the wheel. Since the season positively terminates on Wednesday evening, the Jordons will doubtless secure crowded audience until the termination of the season.

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A STORM IN A TEA-POT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of great concern and astonishment that some officious persons at Thana are thrusting themselves forward to criticise the actions of, and give unasked advice to the Government in certain matters wherein they have no concern. A letter appears in the latest issue of "Arunodaya" a Marathi weekly of Thana, under the signature "Thanekar," the language of which is certainly not that of a person of sobre intellect wishing to give any advice to the Government. The letter is evidently an outcome of disappointed anger and blind prejudice. Wherever it may be, the selection and appointment of a Government Public Prosecutor, surely is not for the interest or pleasure of the public at large but for that of the Government itself. The Government is expected to understand its own business far better than such weak-minded Thanekars. To charge Government with making class distinctions is merely childish: it sees not the man but his sterling merits and fitness for a particular post. It is evident from Tanekar's letter that there are two applicants as to the selection of Mr. Bhagwat whose cause he so emphatically advocates. Mr. Jamsetjis' services, on the other hand, are not only recognized by three successive Collectors of Colaba but even by Mr. Barrow, the late Collector of Thana, who seems to have put in a word or two for Mr. Bhagwat. Mr. Jamsetji acted as Public Prosecutor for a long time; and it may not be out of place here to observe that though Thana Bar abounds in veteren, and aged, and non-resident and at that pleaders yet the Government had specially selected and sent Mr. Jamsetji; a youngster so to speak, as a Public Prosecutor in the well-known Apte case. It is not age but worth makes the man. Whether as the chairman of the Ankola Municipality, or as a member of both, the District and Taluka Local Boards are as a moving element in each and every local public instition, Mr. Jamsetji is very popular with the Government Officials and throughout the whole Colaba District, as a gentleman of independent spirit, sound judgment and high capabilities. Thanekar ultimately tries to work upon the feelings of the Thana Congressmanis who fortunately are too impulsive and act upon his advice. The national congress well understands its own position, has no class distinctions and is equally interested in the advancement of a Parsee or a Hindu or a Mahomedan. And to appeal to such National Institutions to take part in such sneakish affairs is simply to make an exhibition of one's ignorance and meanness. It is hoped, therefore, that the Government will give such appeals and applications there due and select a proper man for the proper place, regardless of his age or creed.—Yours, &c.,

ALIBHAGKAR.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I request you to publish the accompanying correspondence for the information of the general public as the public and some of the Newspaperwalas are under the mistaken notion that no more sittings of the Indian Famine Commission will be held at Bombay. As asked in the Secretary's letter I intend, after due consideration of its last sentence, to submit my statement of particulars at my convenience which will be mostly to the following effect viz:—1.—That the cultivators in Bombay are liable to 3 sorts of cesses viz:—A:—the predisposing cause was the Bombay Municipality who brought on the over-saturated condition of the soil by faulty leaky Municipal drains, by indiscriminate filling up of old wells, tanks, &c., and by levels, by allowing insanitary houses &c., to be built upon at any and every site on soils reclaimed with mud, rubbish &c., before they were well formed. B:—The Exciting cause was Nature Herself-the excessive rains of July 1896 followed immediately by an influx boat of latter part of August and September; and C:—the aggravating cause later on was the (now defunct) Plague Committee who indiscriminately forced upon the public the severe unjustifiable steps of forced removal of the sick, segregation and quarantine.

2:—That the manner in which the plague is communicated is just what we observed in Bombay—Malarial fevers i. e, by air and partly by water, I decline to accept its contagiousness, and its infection is from the soil on which wherein the virus remains, develops and propagates.

3—That the effects of curative serum as of Professor Lustig are encouraging and if it is well and freshly formed from the Subjects:—i. e., the horse and not by the ass, the percentage of cure will be satisfactory.

4.—That the effects of preventive inoculation are temporary and not always free from harmfulness, I wrote to the Commissioner on 3-12-98 and I received a reply on the following 17 miles at 8 p.m.

Sir,—If the Commission desire to have independent evidence of private medicos who bear long connection with the city of Bombay I will be glad to do so.—Yours, etc.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA, L. V. Sc. L. M. and S.

Reply.

Sir,—The President of the Indian Plague Commission desires me to inform you that he is unable to see you before the Commission leaves Bombay. It will, however, return here later, and if you wish to give evidence you should send me the particulars regarding it which are necessary and which you can ascertain from a notice that is being published in the Newspapers. If after considering the particulars, the Commissioners desire to examine you, you will be duly informed.—Yours etc.

C. J. HALLIFAX.

I request the Medical profession to come forward to give their independent evidence.—Yours, etc.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA, L. V. Sc., L. M. & S.

Sukhia Building, 9th Lee.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	15	0	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	0	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Malabar and Mahalaxmi	1	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalpura, Tarleo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	2	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	9
	29	8	96
Total plague deaths to date	32,214	23,303	
Same date last year	19	4	97

THE PEST IN MADRAS.

BOGUS INOCULATORS IN MALABAR.

A FEW days ago, of three natives who were charged before Mr. R. E. Holmes, C.S., Head Assistant Magistrate of Palghat, with falsely personating inoculators, one was acquitted while the other two were convicted and sentenced to undergo two years' imprisonment each. The bogus inoculator seems to be on the increase in Malabar. Two cases of another such offender being just detected in Walluvanaad. The jungle Moplahs have been induced, by ill-minded persons, to believe that inoculation is a device for getting rid of the Moplahs altogether. The belief is seriously entertained in Ernad that at least one or two Moplahs are daily killed in Calicut by means of inoculation "poison." Mr. L. Vibert, Special Assistant Magistrate, is doing everything possible, by popular lectures at fairs and assemblies, to correct these unfounded and dangerous impressions.

REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

The Plague Commissioner reports four fatal cases in the fields at Guntakal yesterday. At Molagavalli there was one fresh attack in the village and another in the Camp. The patients were immediately isolated and the contacts segregated. There were five fatal cases in the fields; of these three were new cases and two old ones. The patient at Karur continues to improve, while the contacts at Erode and Karur are well. There was one suspected case in the town of Kurnool yesterday, imported from Bangalore. The patient is under observation. A woman named Vallianah arrived at Pollur, near Arkonam, on the 30th ultimo from Bangalore. Subsequently swellings appeared on her neck, and on Monday fever set in. She was at once segregated by the Deputy Tahsildar. Chengayya, who was suspected of having plague and kept under observation at Wallajahnagar, has had no fever since the 30th ultimo. Hanumantha Row, who arrived from Bangalore and who was detained at Jollarpet under observation, was reported to the Plague Hospital there yesterday, while a woman named Nagarathanam is reported to have died there.

PLAGUE RETURNS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The following particulars in regard to plague are contained in the weekly statement issued by the Sanitary Commissioner's Office, showing the numbers of seizures and deaths (imported as well as indigenous cases) in the Municipalities and Districts of the Madras Presidency during the week ending the 26th ultimo. The totals for the Municipalities are as follows:—In Madras and Salem there was one imported case reported respectively, and in Vaniyambadi one death of an imported case. In Vellore there were one imported case and one death, and in Walajapet one imported case. No indigenous cases were reported from any Municipality during the week. The figures for the Districts (excluding Municipal towns) are as follows:—In Anantapur there were 24 indigenous cases and 20 deaths: in Bellary one imported case, one indigenous case and two deaths of indigenous case: in Coimbatore there were one imported case and one death: in North Arcot there were seven imported cases and six deaths; in Salem 10 imported cases and three deaths. Altogether, there were forse imported cases and three deaths in the Municipalities, and in the Districts there were 19 imported cases and 10 deaths, and 25 indigenous cases and 22 deaths.—*Madras Mail* (Wednesday).

THE MODERN OFFICE BOY.

THIS is a true story of an office boy who asked for an increase in his salary, and got it. He is employed in one of Lipton's shops in Glasgow.

He was getting eight shillings a week, and he thought he ought to have more. So he asked his superintendent, and the superintendent referred him to the manager, and the manager leaned back in his chair, and said, "You must see Mr. Lipton himself. He regulates all rises in salary."

After a week of disappointments, the boy succeeded in gaining admittance to Mr. Lipton's office. With shaky voice he asked for a rise in salary.

"How long have you worked here?" asked Mr Lipton "Four years." "And how much are you getting?" "Eight shillings a week." "How old are you?" "Fifteen years old."

"Why," returned Mr. Lipton, "when I was your age I was working for four and sixpence a week, and I thought I was well paid. What do you think of that?"

"Perhaps you were as valuable a boy as I am," was the reply.

The boy

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A FOREST RANGER ACQUITTED OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

IMPERATRIX VS. MAHABLESHWAR NAGAPPA.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. H. L. Harvey, Sessions Judge of Kanara who, on the 19th September last, convicted him of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson Mr. D. A. Idgunjee, and Mr. Shamrao Vithal, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Harvey in his finding in the case, stated that the accused, lately a Range officer in the Forest department, now under suspension, had been committed on a charge of criminal breach of trust in his capacity as a public servant. The charge set out that on the 31st March 1897, at Ankola, he either dishonestly misappropriated, or wilfully suffered one Manjunath Chandu to misappropriate, the sum of Rs. 79-1-5 out of Government money entrusted to his charge as a public servant. The facts were briefly these. Accused was in 1896 and 1897 (up to 13th November) Range Forest officer in charge of the Ankola range. Among the works sanctioned for the year 1896-97 in that range was the cutting of seventeen miles of demarcation line. A demarcation line is a cutting of 30 feet wide through the jungle between the two classes of forest known respectively as reserved and protected forest, and indicating the boundary between the two works of this nature are ordinarily done by contractors, and in January 1897, the accused took a contract from one Manjanath Chandu, under which the latter agreed to cut the seventeen miles of line by the 25th March, and to receive payment for the same at the rate of Rs. 30 per mile after measurement of the work done. In accordance with recognised practice, advances were made by accused to Manjunath from time to time to enable him to pay the coolies engaged in the work, and Rs. 200 were thus paid to the contractor by way of advance. At the end of March 1897 Manjunath signed two receipts for cutting of the demarcation line. It was for Rs. 79-1-5, the amount of the second receipt, in respect of which the accused was charged, the Crown alleging that he either dishonestly misappropriated the amount in question or wilfully suffered Manjunath so to do. In November 1897, accused having been transferred to Sirsi, handed over charge of his office at Ankola to his successor, Dattatrya Ganesh Kalbag. The latter engaged parties of coolies to clear the existing demarcation lines. One of the parties was sent to clear the line which, according to the records, had been cut the previous year at Marugadda under the accused's orders, but the party returned and reported to the ranger that no cutting at all had been done at Marugadda. The ranger thereupon sent for the contractor Manjunath, who admitted his signature at the foot of the receipt, but stated that the amount in question was not paid to him. He explained that the reason why he did not carry out the work referred to in the receipt. The ranger thereupon reported all the circumstances to the Divisional Forest officer, who ordered the prosecution of the accused on a charge of criminal breach of trust. The accused, said the Sessions Judge, admitted that the work referred to in the receipt had not been done at the time the receipt was taken from the Contractor. He contended, however, that he did pay the sum of Rs. 79-1-5 to the contractor upon his promising to carry out the work within a short time. He explained the fact that the payment was not entered in the accounts of his office as an advance, but as a pukka debit, &c., viz., payment for work done, by stating that this was merely a device to prevent the money sanctioned for the work from lapsing at the end of the financial year, and maintained that the practice, irregular though it be, is a well-recognised one in the Forest department. The efforts of the defence were mainly directed towards showing the existence of a loose system of keeping accounts by rangers and other officials of the Forest department, which might serve as a precedent and excuse for similar breaches of rules on the part of the accused, and which would also tend to remove suspicion of fraud in this particular case. Taking, however, all the circumstances of the case into consideration, Mr. Harvey was unable to accept the explanation offered by the accused, and found him guilty of the offence. Mr. Harvey said, was a very serious one hard to detect, and still harder to bring home to the guilty party, and as a public warning and deterrent to others he sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the decision of the Appeal Court, said:—The accused has been charged with, and convicted of, an offence in the alternative either with misappropriating a sum of money himself or with wilfully suffering Manjunath to misappropriate the said sum. The accused was a range forest officer. Manjunath had taken a contract for cutting demarcation lines in the forests in charge of the accused and had to mark and cut 17 miles at Rs. 30 per mile. The accused had paid him up to the 27th March Rs. 3-5. Rs. 79-1-5 are said to have been paid to him on the 31st March, and it is this latter item that forms the subject of the present charge. The exhibit 6, the receipt for money produced by the prosecution, shows that the money was paid for cutting a demarcation line in the village of Marugadda. As a matter of fact no such line were cut, and nothing either was payable to the contractor on account of the demarcation line in the village of Gundhala, which though 14 odd miles are said to have been cut there, it was found on taking measurements that only some 9 odd miles had been cut. The case would seem, therefore at first sight to be a clear one of misappropriation by the accused. This impression is, however, removed by the fact that a practice is proved to exist in the Forest Department of entering money, the payment of which has been sanctioned, but not actually spent, at the close of the official year as having been spent in that year in order to prevent its lapsing to Government. There would be, therefore, nothing very irregular and still less fraudulent in the action of the accused obtaining a receipt for the money from the contractor and entering it as paid for work done, though the work was not actually done at the time the receipt was passed. The money, however, thus saved from lapsing to Government has to be accounted for. The accused says he paid it to Manjunath, and if this is proved, it is, of course a complete answer to the charge that he misappropriated it himself. Upon this point we see no reason to doubt the evidence of Manjunath, who swears that he did receive the money on a promise to complete the work. It is true that, in a previous sworn statement of his taken down by the Forest Ranger at Ankola on the 17th May, 1898, he is reported as stating that he denied the receipt of the money, but there seems to be some mistake about this, as in his petition on the 31st May he admitted the receipt of the Rs. 424 on account of the work, and agreed to execute any work that he might be found to have been paid for, which has not been done, and accepted the full responsibility for it. The principal charge, therefore, against the accused cannot, we think, be supported. It is further we think impossible to say that the money was misappropriated by Manjunath. Of course at the time it was an over payment to him, a payment to him for work that was not done, made to save the money from lapsing and in order to preserve it for the work of the Forest Department. The receipt, however, of an over payment in itself would not amount to the Criminal offence of misappropriation, or any other offence. There could only be a criminal offence committed in respect of it, if in the minds of the accused and Manjunath there had been the intention that no work at all should ever be done for the money, but that Manjunath should keep it, and this the accused should prevent that the work had been done. This would be cheating, but it is not clear why the accused should help Manjunath thus to cheat. The sum of money is not a large one and detection was inevitable. These demarcation lines are yearly and inspected and cleared every year, and the fact that no lines had been cut at Gundbala was bound to be know as indeed it was known in November of the same year when the clearing party went out. The accused has a long service and good certificates of character. It seems highly improbable that to benefit a contractor or even himself with such a small sum of money, the accused would commit the offence with which he is charged. We think that the view taken by the assessors is the correct one, namely, that the accused at the end of the year to save this money from lapsing paid it away to Manjunath in part payment for work to be performed under his contract, and that Manjunath took it as such. No doubt the accused was negligent and did not see to the proper performance of the agreement by Manjunath and no doubt Manjunath is civily liable under his contract, but we do not see that any criminal liability can be held to attach to the accused. We, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence passed on the accused and acquit him and order his discharge.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR A LAKH AND A HALF.

ROBERT HOTZ VS. LACHMANRAO RAJA RAI RAYAN BAHADUR.

THE plaintiff brought this suit to recover from defendant the sum of Rs. 1,50,000, with interest at 9 per cent from 17th October 1893, upon a promissory note for that amount, which had been endorsed in favour of the plaintiff, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Lang, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjeeshaw, appeared for the defendant, a jaghirdar of Hyderabad Deccan.

The case was put on the board for the trial of a preliminary issue, as to whether this Court has jurisdiction to entertain and try this suit, it being assumed for the purpose of argument of the said issue that the promissory note sued on was payable in Bombay.

Mr. Lowndes, on behalf of the defendant contended, that even though for the purposes of argument it is assumed that the payment was to be made in Bombay, the defendant is not a British subject, or is not carrying on business in Bombay, or in the British jurisdiction, nor has he submitted to the jurisdiction of this Court, and that therefore this court had no jurisdiction to try this case; and cited several authorities in support of his contention, and principally relied on the Faridkote case decided by the Privy Council reported in I. L. R. 22, Calcutta 222.

Mr. Scott, for the Plaintiff, shortly stated the facts as to now this preliminary issue was ordered to be tried by Mr. Justice Strachey, and he also pointed out the several passages from the cases cited by Mr. Lowndes, and pointed out that those cases had no bearing on this case, and stated that the question similar to this had been decided in I. L. R. 17, Bombay 630, and 1893 Appeal Cases, p. 339.

Mr. Justice Russell in delivering judgment said, that he had not the slightest doubt, having regard to cl. 12 of the Letters patent, which gave express legislative provisions. Here, leave of the Court had been given under that clause, and it was also assumed that the defendant agreed to pay the amounts sued on in Bombay. Consequently part of cause of action had arisen. Mr. Lowndes relied on Faridkote case; but it is entirely distinguishable. One must have regard to the facts as reported in that case. The present case came within the words of Lord Selborne's judgment, p. 238, I.L.R. 21 Calcutta. Here there is the special legislation, I. L. R., 17 Bombay and 20 Bombay, relied on by Mr. Scott for the Plaintiff, which entirely support his lordship's conclusion. The defendant had failed and must pay the costs of and incidental to this issue.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 7th December, 1898:—

Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 3rd Dec. 1898	11,325,000
Remitted from 4th Dec. 1898 to	4,675,000

ROMANTIC DIVORCE CASE.

A SCHOOLGIRL'S MARRIAGE.

STRANGE STORY OF DECEPTION.

THE POPE'S "DISPENSATION."

IN the Divorce Division, on Nov. 14, Sir Francis June had before him the petition of Mrs. Marie Theresa De Laubenque for a divorce by reason of the desertion and adultery of her husband, Mr. Gustave De Laubenque. There was no defence.

Mr. Inderwick, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Priestley who appeared for the petitioner, said that there were some remarkable circumstances about the case. The petitioner was the daughter of Mr. John Adair, who was in business in a very good position, in Edinburgh. In 1887, when she was sixteen years of age, and about to leave school, she made the acquaintance of the respondent at a concert or ball. He was then about 22 or 23 years of age, and was studying medicine in Edinburgh. He was introduced to Mr. Adair, and became acquainted with all the family. His manners were those of a gentleman, and he was undoubtedly very much attached to the young lady and she to him. After a short time there was a talk about marriage, and her father came to know that they were corresponding and meeting secretly. He did not approve of this, and he questioned Mr. De Laubenque with regard to his position. The respondent said that he was a Frenchman and that his family were of good position in France, and that his mother lived in Paris. He told the petitioner that his mother had heard of the engagement and that she was

WILLING TO RECEIVE MISS ADAIR.

In the summer of 1883 the petitioner went with her father and the family to Portrush, and Mr. Le Laubenque followed them. While there he suggested to the petitioner that they should elope together, but this she refused to do. At last she did agree to marry him when they got back to Edinburgh, without the knowledge of her parents. What was going to take place came to the knowledge of her father. Mr. De Laubenque had been to the office of the deputy sheriff, to whom he had given notice of the marriage, and that they were under the young lady. Adair inquired into the matter and consulted a priest—both petitioner and respondent being Roman Catholics. The priest spoke to her on the subject. Ultimately it was arranged that the marriage should take place, and that the ceremony was gone through on the 10th September, 1888. After the civil proceedings there was the religious ceremony at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Edinburgh. Mr. Adair then said to Mr. De Laubenque that being a Frenchman he must go

THE NECESSARY AUTHORISATION FROM THE FRENCH COURT,

and it was then arranged that the respondent should go to Paris for that purpose, after which he might come back and claim his wife. The respondent left for Paris, and the petitioner went about Edinburgh to select a house in which to live. From Paris he wrote letters containing all sorts of reasons for not getting the certificate. Mr. Adair then determined to make inquiries himself and found that the respondent was living in lodgings in Paris and was very poor, and that the whole of his statements were untrue. He was no Frenchman at all, but a British subject, and was born in the West Indies; further, that he was living on an allowance from his mother. Mr. Adair asked him how he was going to live, when he stated that he had means and produced a will which appeared to show he was entitled to receive some four or five thousand pounds. Mr. Adair, upon making further inquiry, found that Mr. De Laubenque was not entitled to any property, and that the greatest possible deception had been practised, not only upon himself, but also upon his daughter. Recognising that there was a marriage, Mr. Adair was quite willing to allow his daughter to live with the respondent, who agreed to go back to Edinburgh. It was arranged that he should travel by a certain train and on his arrival the petitioner was there to meet her husband, but he never came, and she had never set eyes on him after he left Edinburgh. In the course of 1888 Mr. Adair had a conversation with the priest as to what was the best thing to be done about the marriage and the priest took the opinion of the Archbishop of Edinburgh. The Archbishop of Edinburgh saw the petitioner, and to him she stated that she and the respondent had never lived together as husband and wife and that the marriage had never been consumated. The matter ultimately came before the Pope, and about the beginning of this year a dispensation came declaring, so far as the petitioner was concerned, she was

FREE TO DO AS SHE LIKED

regarding the marriage. About 1894 it came to the knowledge of the petitioner that the respondent was living with another woman and she then determined to institute divorce proceedings. The question of course arose, said counsel, as to whether this was a case in which the Court could find, in accordance with the law, that the petitioner had deserted his wife.

Sir Francis Jeune—There is a question of jurisdiction.

Mr. Inderwick said that the respondent was born in the West Indies, and came into this country when quite young. He went to Scotland to study medicine, and then came to London, and there really was no question as to domicile.

Sir Francis Jeune said that as to the desertion his difficulty was that there never had been cohabitation, and that the parties had never lived together in any sense of the word.

Mr. Inderwick—Mr. De Laubenque made a series of false representations.

Sir Francis Jeune—Before desertion; must there not be some sort of cohabitation?

Mr. Inderwick said he did not think that was necessary.

Sir Francis Jeune—I have always doubted whether that constituted desertion.

The petitioner was called, and bore out the opening statement of counsel. She added that the respondent suggested an elopement to Paris, and that the marriage should take place there; but she refused. If her father had not found it out they would have been secretly married at Edinburgh. She was always anxious to live with him as his wife, and would have done so had he come and asked her. Eighteen months after the marriage, he sent her letters back.

Mr. Adair, father of the petitioner, said that when Mr. De Laubenque returned from Paris he brought wine and grapes back, which he said were from his mother's chateau.

Evidence was given as to the respondent living with another woman at Rosebery-mansions, Clerkenwell.

Sir Francis Jeune said he was satisfied that the respondent, having the opportunity to go and live with his wife, wilfully abstained from doing so. As to the refusal to begin cohabitation, he held that the refusal to consort constituted desertion. There would be a decree nisi, with costs.

A GOOD DAY'S BUSINESS.

A YOUNG lady living in Edinburgh recently had the misfortune to have her umbrella turned inside out. On going to her home in the suburbs she found each of her two sisters had met with a similar mishap.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.

In the export markets there has been a steady feeling, and prices have been maintained throughout the week at their current level. For Cotton there has been a small demand from shippers and the mills; and while Wheat has been a firm market, Seeds have been dull. Exchange has been very steady, and rates are unchanged for Bank Paper, but are 1-32d lower for Private. Money has been in better demand. Government Paper has been quiet but steady, quotations remaining at last week's closing level for 3 1-2 per Cents, and being 1-2 per cent. less for Threes. In Freights but few transactions of importance have been reported in a generally quiet market. The tone of the Import Market is firm.

MONEY.—The Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	893,879
" " " Branches	Dec.	"	359,031
Other "	Inc.	"	34,28,801
Government Securities	Inc.	"	10,74,833
Other authorised "	Dec	"	8,000
Loans	Inc.	"	17,45,802
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	3,56,533
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,01,933
Cash	Dec.	"	11,42,912

There was a further falling off in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank during last week amounting to some 11 1-2 lakhs, at 173 1-2 lakhs, as against a dimunition in the preceding week of 24 1-2 lakhs, at 185 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawls to the extent of 8 1-2 lakhs, and at the Branches a decrease took place of 3-1 2 lakhs, and the Balances with other Banks were 1 lakh lower. On the other hand, Private Deposits received an addition of 34-1-4 lakhs; Government Securities were 10 3-4 lakhs higher; Loans increased by 17 1-2 lakhs, and Bills Discounted and Purchased by 3-1-2 lakhs.

The following Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on 3rd December 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	74,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,00,659
Do. do. at Branches	24,83,855
Other Deposits	3,37,88,154
Post Bills	10,617
Credits undrawn	19,84,047
	Rs... 5,93,67,332
ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,03,12,500
Other authorised Securities	34,72,259
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	55,07,679
Loans on do. do. do.	1,42,92,494
Bills Discounted and Purchased	78,72,883
Dead Stock	4,15,355
Stamps and Stationery	22,879
Balances with other Banks	1,18,455
Cash	1,73,52,828
	Rs..... 5,93,67,332

Meanwhile there is a better demand in the money market. The Bank of Bombay rate is 4 per cent, and that in the open market, 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened with a steady feeling last mail day at Is. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 4 3-16d. for three months, sight Credits, with business on a very small scale all round. On Monday the market continued steady at Is. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There were a few Merchants' Bills offering; and Bank Demand was given at Is. 4d. to a moderate extent. Rates were again steady at opening on Tuesday at Is. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and Is. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants Bills were very scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was very small. The following day Bank Telegraphic was quoted at Is. 3 15-16d. Demand at Is. 3 31-32d. and three months' sight Credits at Is. 4 5-32d. with business on but a very small scale all round. The market was steady in tone yesterday at Is. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and Is. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry for Bank Demand at Is. 4d., without any business having resulted thereat, while a little transpired at Is. 3 31-32d. Quotations continued today at Is. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and Is. 4 5-32d. for three month's sighth credits. There was again some enquiry for Bank Paper at Is. 4d., but the rate could not be obtained. A fair amount of business was reported at current rates, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	Is. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	Is. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	Is. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1-70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opened firm in tone on Saturday last at 95 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 94 for Account. Quotations were steady on Monday, and after opening at 94 1-4 for money for 3 1-2 per cents, and 94 3-16 for Account, partially advanced to 94 5/16 in the former position; for Threes 84 1-2 was quoted. On Tuesday there was a weak feeling in the market, and rates declined from their opening level of 94 5-16 and 94 1-8 for 3 1-2 per cents, for money and Account, respectively, to 94 1-8 and 94 1-16 in the two positions; for threes 86, nominal, was named. After having opened on the following day at 94 1-16 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 94 for Account, rates were given at 94 3-8 and 93 13-16 in the two positions, respectively; for Threes 83 was quoted. Yesterday rates opened at 93 15-16 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 93 7-8 for Account, and advanced 1-16 per cent. therefrom to 94 and 93 15-16, respectively; 84 1-4 was quoted for Threes. The market has been steady in tone to-day, and rates close at 94 for cash for 3 1-2 per cents, and 93 7-8 for the Settlement, with 84 for Threes.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in prices, those for mill Scrip ruling mostly in favour of buyers; while Presses have favoured sellers as much as buyers. We have to report a decline of Rs. 115, in Hope Mills; of Rs. 110, in Empress; of Rs. 50, in Central India; of Rs. 30, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 25 each, in Colaba Land and Mill, Madras United, and Queen; of Rs. 20 in David; of Rs. 15 each, in Imperial cotton and Swadeshi; of Rs. 13, in Hyderabad; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, James Greaves, Lukhmidass, and Standard; of Rs. 7 1-2, in Mazagaon and of Rs. 5, in City of Bombay and an advance of Rs. 30, in Bombay Cotton; of Rs. 15 in Western India; of Rs. 5, in Khatao Makunji and of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian. In Presses, Mofussil are Rs. 2 1-2 lower; Bellary Rs. 25; and Volkart, Rs. 10; while on the other hand, Khangaum are Rs. 15 higher; and Mercantile, Rs. 2 1-2; In Miscellaneous Shares Bombay Burmah have declined Rs. 550, in the 1st issue; John Roberts, Rs. 45; Port Canning, Rs. 15; and Phillips and Co., Rs. 5; while Treacher and Co. have advanced, Rs. 10; Marcks and Co., Rs. 3; Commercial Bank of India, shares are Rs. 6 higher; and Bank of Bombay and Bengal Bank, Rs. 5 each.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—No change of any moment has been noticeable in this market during the week under review. Up-country buyers are taking "Grey Goods" in bnt a hand-to-mouth way, while holders are willing sellers at current prices. With a few exceptions, rates remain the same. In "Bleached" "Goods" some forward transactions have been placed, buyers being attracted by the low rates ruling for "Nainsookhs," Mulls and Jacconets are as before. For Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods there is a good demand. Heavy makes of Locally-made goods have found buyers. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been some 3,000 packages; and of Local, about 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has transpired, enquiry having been meagre, and the market quiet, not to say dull. Official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No.			to
"	8s	Mule,	As. 3	to 3 1-2 per lb.
"	20s	"	" 3 1-8	" 3 5-8 "
"	12s	"	" 3 3-8	" 4 1-2 "
"	16s	"	" 3 1-2	" 4 3-4 "
"	20s	"	" 4 1-8	" 4 3-4 "
"	24s	"	" 4 1-4	" 4 7-8 "
"	30s	"	" 4 3-4	" 5 1-2 "
"	40s	"	" 6	" 6 1-2 "
"	60s	"	" 7	" 7 1-2 "

METALS.—For "Braziers' Copper" Rs. 49 per cwt. is quoted; for "Yellow Metal," Rs. 40-12-0 per cwt. and for "Swedish Bar Iron," Rs. 56 per candy.

COALS continue to be a steady market, with only a limited business reported done. A cargo of "Japan Coal," for November shipment, was sold; and some lots of "Cardiff," February-March and March-April shipments were placed at Rs. 18 per ton. "Ready Singareni" realised Rs. 13-12 per ton, while 4 ans less was paid for January-February shipment. Some "Cardiffs" was offered at Rs. 13 1-2, but buyers decline to give more than Rs. 13 per ton. We quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West "	...Rs. 18¼ per. ton	Rs. 17 1-2per ton
Australian "	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	...Rs. 23 per ton	Rs. 20 per ton
Japan "	Nil.	Nil.
Singareni	...Rs. 14 per ton	Rs. 13 3-4 per ton
Deshagur Bengal	...Rs. 15 1-2 "	Rs 15 1-2 "
Maur's Navigation	Rs. 13 1-2 "	Rs. 13 "
Jardine's	Rs. 13 1-2 "	Rs. 13 "
Seebpore	...Rs. 15 1-2 "	Rs. 15 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been but a small demand during the week for this staple, and the tone of the market has been steady, with ready prices showing no quotable change, and forward quotations being also without change. The business reported has been meagre both on account of shippers and the local mills.

The telegraphic advices received from the districts on Monday morning reported that the weather had been cloudy and unseasonable in Viramgaum, Wadhwan, Dholiera, and Bhawnagar, but the plants had in nowise been affected thereby, and scarcely any—if any—damage was expected. At Dhulia and Khangaum the dew fall had been insufficient.

As reported by the advices to hand by wire yesterday, in Berar jrain had been general over the district, and the mornings were cold and dewy. In Dholiera the weather continued cloudy with slight drizzle, and looked like rain, as it did also in Wadhwan. All crops were doing well.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission viz:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine Jany	Rs.	132–2 7-8d.
Do. Fully Good Do.	"	124–2 3-4d.
Do. Good Do.	"	118 2 21-32d.
Belatee, Fine Dec	"	133–2 7-8d.
Do. Fully Good Do.	"	128–2 13-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good Dec.	"	128–2 13-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good Dec.	"	133–2 7-8d.
Dholiera, Fine Mar-April	"	143–3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good Do.	"	135–2 31-32d.
Do. Good May	"	134–3d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good Do.	"	146–2 5-16d.
Westerns May-June	"	133–3d.
Broach, Fine Feb-March	"	153–3 9-32d.
Do Good March	"	151–3 1-4d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1898-99. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1897-98 F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	19,000	9,000
Berar	67,000	12,500
Hingughat	1,000	800
Bengals	11,500	7,500
	98,500	29,800

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896.[6] Bales
For the week	41,744	17,183	23,634
From 1st Jan. to 8th Dec.	1,704,694	1,387,389	1,816,052
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,355	4,140	3,603
From 1st Jan. to 8th Dec.	464,847	495,763	738,353
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	3,839	2,445	521
From 1st Jan. to 8th Dec.	440,238	436,245	329,20

WHEAT.—There has been a small demand, in a steady to firm market. Prices show a slight tendency to advance, being 1-2 per cent. higher for some descriptions. We quote:—

White Peesy 21 per cent	30	8	0	per candy
Do. 25 "	28	8	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	27	0	0	"
Red Delhi	26	0	0	"
Hard Yellow	31	0	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	24	0	0	"
Hard Red	25	0	0	"

SEEDS.—have been dull in tone, and prices have declined 1-2 to 2 per cent., closing quotations being as follows:—

Linseed	6	3	6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	5	14	0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	5	12	0	"
Do. Red do.	5	5	0	"
Gingelly, White	38	0	0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	35	0	0	"

The Comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896 Cwts
Wheat for the week	51,400	.....	.....
Do. from 1st January to 8th December	5,710,574	2,913	1,429,572
Linseed for the week	40,776	27,116	8,018
Do. from 1st January to 8th December	2,640,534	680,385	3,109,877
Rapeseed for the week	7,999	32,994	51,917
Do. from 1st January to 8th December	2,243,768	1,781,968	1,414,149
Gingellyseed for the week	64,174	42,347	10,105
Do. from 1st January to 8th December	1,626,805	883,685	1,173,127

The Clearances of Wheat and seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	18 Cwts.
Wheat for the week	51,400	.....	.....
Do. from 1st January to 8th December	7,870,023	1,785,348	3,833,122
Linseed for the week	28,412	34,836	8,037
Do. from 1st January to 8th December	2,543,324	534,136	3,458,438
Rapeseed for the week	10,798	11,208	6,378
Do. from 1st January to 8th December	2,101,050	1,849,041	1,282,424
Gingellyseed for the week	127,391	117,792	28,081
Do. from 1st January to 8th December	1,810,398	814,337	1,141,339

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 19th November, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 31,97,263 4 2			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 12,79,228 3 8	34,76,597	7	10
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	225,66,616	9	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	40,533	5	5
Sundries	5,75,366	5	5
Total	356,59,713	12	0
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	39,21,822	6	0
Other authorised Investments	9,66,026	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	35,54,579	14	8
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities	49,18,911	6	5
Bills discounted and purchased	72,94,389	15	6
Balances with other Banks	8,98,893	2	0
Bullion	7,460	7	6
Dead stock	8,25,361	2	1
Stamps	12,682	15	4
Sundries	89,376	4	1
	221,90,000	15	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	131,69,706	12	5
Total	356,59,713	12	0

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th December, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	8	11	51 a.m.	9	13
Teheran	9	2	13 p.m.	...	28
Suez	9	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 9th December, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	47	...	1
" Karachi	...	30	...	1
" Madras	...	31	...	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 3rd December, 1898.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total	1,56,170	6,41,037	5,634	8,02 811
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	5,61,965
Increase				Rs. 2,37,875

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—December 8.

10 p.m.	79·0

FRIDAY—December 9.

6 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	79·8
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	83·0

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 THE WEEK.
4 Death of the Bishop of Lahore—MILITARY NEWS—Capture of a Notorious Dacoit.
5-6 INDIAN TELEGRAMS.
6 Departure of the Transport Nubia—Exploration of Minerals in Madras.
7-8 Lord Sandhurst in Kathiawar.
10 Lord Sandhurst at Palanpur—The Plague Commission in Bombay.
11 The Wreck of the Sultan—Shocking Tragedy in Bombay.
12 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Khandalla Notes.
13 SPORTING NEWS: Yacht Club Races—Royal Bombay Golf Club—The Lucknow "Week"—Municipal Standing Committee.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: Lord Curzon's Policy and Predictions—The Famine of 1897.
15 LEADING ARTICLE: Principal Fairbairn's Mission.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: Shipping Rings—Plague Statistics—The Plague Mortality.
17 LEADING ARTICLE: The Indian Coal Supply—Bombay Natural History Society.
18 Presidency Plague Mortality—The Anthropological Society of Bombay—Allegations Against a Military Officer.
19 The Charge Against Police Officers—Language Tests for the Staff Corps.
20 Fifth Criminal Sessions.
21 The City Mortality—The Export of Plague Bacilli—Bombay Municipal Corporation.
22 High Court—Original Side—BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.
23 FRONTIER NEWS—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders.
24 Government of India Orders—ADVERTISEMENTS.
25 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Price Current—Bombay Market Report—FREIGHTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PINCKNT—BRENNAN—December 7, at the Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, by the Rev R M Gray, M A, Arthur Edwin Vincent, Assistant Dock Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust, to Dr Annie Louisa Brennan, eldest daughter of Mr John Brennan of Bombay. English, Irish and Scotch papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON.—November 30, at Nowgong, Assam, the wife of H C Gordon, Bengal Police, of a daughter
TWEDDELL—December 5, at Poonspore, the wife of Captain F Tweddell, 28th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter

MARRIAGE.

WYNESS—CRUTE—December 3, At St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, James Peter Wyness, son of James Wyness, of Forres, N B to Ada Alice Crute, daughter of Robert Thomas Crute, of Aspley, Beds

DEATHS.

BOAS—December 1, Arthur John, the Infant son of H E Boas, Esq, C S
LORD—December 4, At Darjeeling, Annetta, the dearly loved wife of John Lord
WILSON—December 4, At Shajehanpur, Dorothy Barnett, the only child of Major and Mrs J B Wilson, R A M C aged 1 year, and two months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

*** THE Editorial and Managerial departments of the "Bombay Gazette" have been removed from their temporary offices in Church-gate Street to 18 Esplanade Road, next the National Bank, and opposite the Currency Office.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1898.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN appears to have repeated at Wakefield the speech that made a certain sensation when delivered three weeks ago in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester. The future in regard to France is still unsettled. Great Britain desires cordial friendship with France, but on lines different from the policy of exasperation hitherto pursued by that country. At Manchester Mr. Chamberlain said that England only wants her fair share of the waste places of the world—a statement that evoked laughter, when he went on to say, that what our fair share may be is open to genial discussion. But in his view it includes the whole Valley of the Nile, with its affluents, some of which the French claim. That claim was resented as an intrusion upon Egyptian territory, which Great Britain is bound to defend as the Trustee of Egypt. The *Temps* pointed out that this statement of claim, comprehensive as it undoubtedly is, leaves something to be desired on the score of precision. The territory dealt with is spoken of in the same breath as belonging to Great Britain and as being undoubtedly Egyptian. It is even said that Great Britain must as a faithful guardian insist, that whatever has been subject either to the Khedeve or the Khalifa must be restored to Egypt Massowah belonged to Egypt, but Great Britain invited Italy to take possession of it. Obock and Jibuti belonged to Egypt, but Great Britain entered into a convention assigning them to France, taking at the same time Berbera and Zeila for her own share. What then becomes of the principle that everything that was once Egyptian, is Egyptian still, and must be restored to Egypt? The argument may be set aside as another pin-prick, or as wholly irrelevant; it will settle nothing. We must be content with noting the declaration of a responsible Minister of the Crown, that the future regarding France is still unsettled. Sir Edmund Monson's speech at the meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris is not likely to hasten a settlement. But if we possess our souls in patience till the 7th February, we shall then learn from the Queen's Speech that the most amicable relations continue to prevail with all the Powers. Russia will of course be included in that category; for Mr. Chamberlain who can make and unmake agreements and alliances with the ease of a magican producing pigeons out of his hat, has told the audience at Wakefield that an understanding with that Power "is desirable and even necessary, if very serious complications are to be avoided." The first ingredient in an agreement with a more or less hostile Great Power, is the imminence of a serious complication; if it be sufficiently serious, the agreement becomes the easiest thing in the world to arrange. As easily indeed as an alliance with Germany, which Mr. Chamberlain at Manchester explained should be neither specific nor permanent, but optional to both the concerned, if at some future time their common interests should require it.

But the real question is whether it is indeed true that very serious complications with Russia still darken the horizon in the Far East. That would be the more strange seeing that Mr. Chamberlain deduces from President McKinley's message to Congress, respecting the acquistion of the Pilippines., that Great Britain will not stand alone as guardian at the Open Door. Lord Charles Beresford, when at Shanghai came to the conclusion that the Open Door is shut, and our claim to the Yangtze Kiang wholly a myth The complications with the Russians in China for all the world at large may know, and we earnestly hope are equally mythical. But if they be serious, the statement of the *Liberte* reproduced in the *Times* of November 8, that France was assured by special order of the Czar, when the Fashoda question held the field, that she would have the support of Russia in any form she cared to ask for it, may have been well founded. That assurance, it was stated, was given before Count Muravieff arrived in Paris, and therefore contemporiously with the arrival of General Kuropatkin, the Russian Minister of War, who, accompanied by his Chief of the Staff, also visited Paris at the same time. It is even asserted that the intended co-operation of Russia was known to Sir Edmund Monson. That categorical statement has not been contradicted either in London, or in St. Petersburg, or in Paris. Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the imminence of complications with the Northern Power in the Further East does not conflict with it. Nor does the tenour of a letter in the *Times* of the date just mentioned from its correspondent at Wei-Hai-Wei. He complained that though that port had been in our occupation for six months, nothing had been done to repair the fortifications, or otherwise make it defensible, and that its possession was a source of weakness and embarrassment to the British ships in those waters. In the exposed harbour they could be torpedoed in the night if hostilities broke out, and they would be obliged to steam away into the open sea every evening to be safe from attack. He compared that state of things with the energy displayed in Port Arthur, where thousands of men work at the new fortification day and night, while large steamers are continually unloading big guns and immense quantities of ammunition. What a commentary it all is on the wisdom of those who gave their undivided attention to the Fashoda question, and assumed as a matter of course that Russia would leave France in the lurch and take no heed if the naval strength of her ally were destroyed by the overwhelming preponderance of the British fleet! We ventured to say at the time that not even the pacific aspirations of the Czar himself would have availed to keep military and maritime Russia quiescent, while France underwent the fate that had just overtaken Spain. We have now Mr. Chamberlain's word for two things; (1) that the trouble with France is not yet over; (2) that very serious complications are at hand with Russia, and that it behoves us to come to an agreement with her; such an agreement being not only desirable, but necessary.

THE Christmas number of the *Windsor Magazine* discusses a subject of perennial interest, namely, the secret of long life. From the earliest ages of which there is any historical account doctors, quacks, philosophers and astrologers have devoted a great amount of labour to the discovery of this secret. Some of the curious methods resorted to in old times are recorded in Dr. Hufeland's *Art of Prolonging Life*, a famous work written in the beginning of the present century by a German physician, who did much to found the study of longevity on a rational basis and to dissipate the fantastic ideas on the subject that remained as a legacy from the dark ages. From his interesting work we learn that among the ancient Egyptians emetics and sudorifics were regarded as the best means of prolongig life. They were therefore in the habit of taking emetics at least once a month, and their usual form of enquiring after one another's health was "How do you perspire?" The Greeks generally followed the more rational method of the cultivation of gymnastics and one might do worse than follow Plutarch's rule "keep your head cool and your feet warm; instead of employing medicine for every indisposition, rather fast a day," the latter part of which rule was observed by the great Napoleon whenever he felt indisposed. The Romans favoured a peculiar method, called the Gerocomic, which consisted in breathing the breath of young and healthy persons. It is said on the strength of an ancient inscription, that one Hermippus lived a hundred and fifteen years and five days, because he kept a girls' school and continually inhaled the breath of his fair pupils. A somewhat similar method, operating by means of a different material, was called transfusion. This operation, which was applied to Louis XIII. of France, was performed by opening two veins and by means of a small pipe conveying fresh and vigorous blood from the artery of another living being into the one vein, whilst patient's own blood was suffered to flow off through the other. Then there were various elixirs of life, such as alkalish salts, bezoar stone, powdered pearls, emeralds, gold tinctures, ethereal essences, celestial beds, invented by Paracelsus, Cagliostro and others, and trusted in proportion to the mystery in which they were involved. But what trust could be put in such remedies in an astrologic age, that believed that the duration of a man's life was fixed by the aspects of the stars at his birth? The astrologers found a profitable mode of escape from this delemma, and came forward themselves as professors of the art of longevity. They taught their disciples that there was an intimate connection between planets and metals. If you were threatened with early death by one planet, you had only to get a talisman of the proper metal cast and stamped under the influence of an opposing planet, and you obtained the protection of the planet with which that metal was connected. Soldiers were talismans on which Mars had been imprinted in the sign Scorpio and thus hoped that they would be invulnerable. On account of this possibility of obtaining protection against malignant planets, Marsilius Ficinus in his treatise on the Prolongation of Life, advised all prudent people to consult an astrologer once in every seven years, in order that they might be advised how to defend themselves against the dangers persented by the stars in the next seven years.

In this matter of fact age, those of us who wish to live long, do not have recourse to alchemist and astrologer. Of the ten famous living veterans, whose answers to his queries are recorded by Mr. F. A. Mackenzie in the *Windsor Magazine*, not one att

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

STRIKING SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

NO COMBINATION NEED FRIGHTEN US.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

Mr. Chamberlain, addressing a meeting at Wakefield, said the future regarding France was still unsettled. Great Britain desires cordial friendship with France, but on lines differing from the policy of exasperation pursued for years past by the latter country.

Referring to China, he believed that an agreement with Russia was desirable, and even necessary, if very serious complications were to be avoided.

He deduced from President McKinley's message to Congress that Great Britain would not stand alone as the guardian of the policy of the Open Door.

Mr. Chamberlain then referred to the better understanding with Germany as one of the chief successes in the policy of the Government, as he believed that the joint influence of the greatest naval and military Powers in the world may be employed on behalf of the peace of the world and unrestricted trade.

He rejoiced above all at the improved relations with America, and said that while we possess the friendship of the Anglo-Saxon race, no other combination need frighten us.

COLONEL PICQUART'S TRIAL.

The Court of Cassation has ordered the postponement of the court-martial on Colonel Picquart.

BANQUET TO MR. J. MACLEAN.

DEC. 9.

Mr. Jas Maclean, M. P., for Cardiff, was entertained at a banquet, last evening by 120 Anglo-Indians on the eve of his departure for India.

Responding to the toast of his health Mr. Maclean said it was a fatal mistake to choose Afghanistan as the pivot of our policy in India. He suggested the connection of the Russian and Indian Railways, and connecting Calais with Calcutta.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The Paris Peace Commission has terminated its labours, a treaty of peace having been drafted between Spain and America, six months being allowed for ratification.

At the closing meeting of the Commission, the Spanish President read a protest declaring that Spain was obliged to yield to brute force.

ROYAL DONATION TO THE GORDON COLLEGE.

H. M. the Queen has contributed 250 guineas to the Mansion House Fund for the establishment of a Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS AND PASSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 8.

Captain Holland, Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Darjeeling, vice Captain Dowding, whose tenure of office has expired.

At the October examination the following officers passed :—Captains Sandilands, Calley, Short, Rouse, White, Brendon, and Young, Royal Artillery. Captains Van-Straubenzee, Suffolk Regiment ; Elton, Yorkshires ; Haig, King's Own Borderers ; Scott, Royal Sussex ; Whistler, Hampshires ; Cosens, South Staffordshires ; Rogers, Yorkshire Light Infantry ; Cass, Shropshires ; and L. I., Chichester, Connaught Rangers These have qualified for the rank of Major.

Lieutenants Matthew-Lannowe, 4th Dragoon Guards; Clay, 5th Dragoon Guards ; Watkin Hogg, 5th Hussars ; Viscount Fincastle, V.C., 16th Lancers ; Ollivant, De Brett, Smith, Nixon-Eckersall, Wyatt, Mayne Thomson, Poole, Hewetson, and Nootl, Royal Artillery; Panet, Muter, Adams, Crookshank, and Farwell, Royal Engineers ; Reeves, East Kent Regiment ; Robertson, Royal Fusiliers ; Goodwyne, Devonshires ; Galway and Milner, Royal Irish ; Caffin and Lea, Yorkshires ; Fagan, East Surreys, Maffett, West riding Regiment, Roper and Shoubridge, Dorsetshires, Span Welsh Regiment, Marindin, Dawes, Royal Highlanders ; Stirling and Fawes, Essex Regiment ; Mortimore Derbyshires, Smyth Shropshire Light Infantry, Sykes and Middleton, York and Lancaster Regiment; Graham, Highland Light Infantry ; Wilmot Sitwell and Bradford, Royal Irish Rifles ; Rickard, Royal Munster Fusiliers ; the Hon. Napier King and Darell, Rifle Brigade, have qualified for the rank of Captain.

The following have passed in examination Section 9 Queen's Regulation :—Lieutenants Palmer Charlton, Fergusson, Gray, Boyce, Bayly, Stewart, Browne, Garotin, Tyrrell, Allen Bruce, Merrick and Bray, Royal Artillery ; Brenner, Burne and Halliday, Royal Engineers.

The following have passed in Military Law ; Captains Pollock, Royal Army Medical Corps and Harris Indian Medical Service.

The following have passed the examination in part 2, volume 2, Army Regulations :—Brevet Major Coape-Smith, 11th Bengal Lancers ; Captains Gordon, 15th Bengal Lancers ; Smith, 2nd Bengal Infantry ; Walon, 3rd Bengal Infantry ; Widdecombe, 9th Gurkha Rifles ; Laing, 12th Bengal Infantry ; Powell, 22nd Punjab Pioneers ; Carey, 28th Punjab Infantry ; Seddon and Murray, 34th Punjab Pioneers ; Moberly, 37th Dogras ; Ducat, 4th Gurkha Rifles ; Vesey, 2nd Sikh Infantry ; Orchard, 15th M. I. ; Pritchard, 22nd M. I. ; Whitty, 5th Bombay Light Infantry ; Cowran, 25th Bombay Infantry ; Andrew, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent ; Saunders, 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent ; Warner 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; Richards, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent ; Lieutenants Maxwell, 2nd Bengal Lancers ; Campbell, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Bayly, 15th Bengal Lancers ; White and Maxwell, 16th Bengal Cavalry ; Ricketts, 18th Bengal Lancers ; Dunsford, 2nd Bengal Infantry ; Daniell, 8th Bengal Infantry ; Andrew, 11th Bengal, Infantry ; Black, 12th Bengal Infantry ; Macpherson, 19th Punjab Infantry ; Bloss-Johnson, 22nd, Rattray 26th, Kemball, and Vallings, 29th Battery ; Bhethune 32nd Punjab Pioneers ; Peterson, 33rd Punjab Infantry ; Wardell, 39th Garhwal Rifles ; Peck, 2nd Punjab Cavalry ; Fergusson-Davie, 3rd Sikh Infantry ; Hamilton, 4th Sikh Infantry ; Wintour, 3rd Madras Lancers, Keyworth, 4th Madras Infantry ; Keay's, 28th, Nisbet's, 32nd Madras Infantry ; King, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry ; Wooldridge, 24th Bombay Infantry ; Major, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, and Anderson Bhopal Battalion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Victoria left here for Aden, at daylight, to-day, and the same company's steamer Bengal left here yesterday evening, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight, on Monday next.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sunset firm.

Good Broomstaple 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... 110 11-16 ex

3 per cent. Rentes 102 3-4

4½ per cent. Sterling Loan 115½

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 92 1-16

Fine Silver 27 9-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for S. America.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion, £31,300,000 ; Decrease, £900,000 ; Public Deposits, £8,000,000 ; Decrease, £300,000 ; Other Deposits £25,000,000 ; Decrease, £1,700,000 ; Other Securities, £23,000,000 ; Decrease, £1,500,000 Notes and Gold, £29,000,000 ; Decrease, £900,000. The Bank's Reserve is 51 percent. of the liabilities.

THE TRANSFRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

THE MAD FAKIR WITHDRAWS.

BELIEVED RETREAT TO KOHISTAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAKDARA, DEC. 9.

A sharp engagement between the Mad Fakir and the Nawab's lashkar is reported to have occurred on the 6th, the Nawab losing 17 men but repulsing the Fakir who afterwards retired across the river.

This last report however requires confirmation.

The rumour is confirmed that the Mad Fakir has recrossed the river to Patai, but his following has been reduced to 300 men.

He tried unsuccessfully to raise the tribes on the left bank of the river but retreated to Kohistan, and his whereabouts are now unknown.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab will probably inspect the camp within the next few days.

POONA AND KIRKEE TROOPS.

HILL TRAINING EXERCISE.

POONA, DEC. 9.

The troops assembled at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in accordance with general orders, nearly all the troops in garrison being present. The camp formed, entrenched, and pickets were then thrown out on the surrounding hill with orders to Sangar as soon as possible. Before dark the General visited the pickets, criticised the arrangements and inspected the fortified position of the camp. About half-past six, orders were issued for the next morning's parade, and special instructions were issued as regards duty during the night. At half past eight the first sniping shots of the enemy were heard. Lights were then put out inside camp. The Sappers and Miners lit up the flare light, which they placed outside the camp with aview to lighting up the approach of the enemy. During the operation a man fell down a well in the dark, but was speedily rescued. The Enemy now began to snipe from all sides, and on more than one occasion attempted to rush the camp, but were checked by the fire brought to bear on them. For some time the pickets were greatly harassed by snipers. Up to nearly eleven feints were made by various parties on the camp and defenders were kept on the "qui vive," while the rest of the troops were bivouacking. About eleven the cease fire sounded and the troops laid down for a few hours rest ; but the rest of many officers was disturbed by the news of a fatal polo accident at Poona to Lieutenant Raymond. At 4-30 this morning the reveille sounded, and at six o'clock the troops were in position for Friday's operations. The Cavalry, Sappers and Miners, Artillery and Transport were on the road, and the Infantry, in two brigades, in line masses, to the west of the road facing the south. General Hogg then explained the nature of the operations for the day. The force was placed under the command of Colonel Whitley. Operations commenced by taking the convoy over the Bapdeo Ghat and was taken in hand at 6-30 a.m. The Irish Rifles and 19th Infantry cleared the heights to the right of the road and the Royal Scots and Durhams to the left. The remainder of troops forming the main body of the army advanced and the pickets which had been thrown out all night were withdrawn. The force very soon came under fire from the advanced scouts of the enemy, but the advance was conducted rapidly, more than would have been the case, in active warfare. The arrangement for the defence of the Pass made by the 28 Pioneers under Major Chase V. C., were admirable, as they always have been. The advance right column was so rapid, that the General was obliged to order the Pioneers to withdraw from the very strong position which they were holding, when the operations very speedily terminated the summit of the pass being taken with in two hours from the first advance, whereas had bullets been actually flying, they would probably have taken six hours to accomplish the task. The infantry were admirably supported by the field battery the latter getting up an almost impracticable steep hill in very fine style. At about a quarter to nine the cease fire sounded, followed by the officers call, but owing to the great difficulties of the ground, it took nearly three quarters of an hour for the Commanding Officers to reach the crest of the Baddeo Ghaut, where General Hogg discussed the operations of the day ; the results generally were satisfactory, and though the funds allotted for hill-training are believed to be exhausted, yet it is undoubtedly desirable that all ranks should find opportunities of practising hill climbing. During the operations casualties were detailed and removed on stretchers, as in actual warfare, two experimental stretchers having been brought out for special trial. The Sappers and Miners brought out their Photo Litho sections and also their telegraph sections. The latter advancing with the army from camp laying, as the troops advanced up hill. The weather was pleasant for bivouacing, and the ground fairly soft.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The Lieutenant-General Comding the forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—5th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant Hutchinson, M.B.I.M.S., to the medical charge, vice Captain Sprague, I.M.S., resigned, of the first Battalion East Kent Regiment. Lieutenant Power to be acting Paymaster with effect from the 1st November, Royal Army Medical Corps. Major Donnett is transferred from Poona to the Aden district. The following notification dated 6th December 1898 by the Government of Bombay, General Department, is republished :—G. I. P. Railway Volantier Rifle Corps —Captain Iremonger, Durham Light Infantry to be Adjutant, with effect from 1st November, Military Works Department. On arrival in India, second Lieutenant Gracey, R. E., is posted to the Quetta Circle, Military Works, as attached officer. Lieutenant Dougherty, first Bombay Grenadiers has passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—Second Durham Light Infantry—Second Lieutenants Brearton, Watts and Tyler. Second Royal Irish Rifles :—Second Lieutenents Dunn, Saunders and Hughes.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for appointment of acting paymaster :—Lieutenent Overton, Royal Fusiliers, and Ainsworth, Durham Light Infantry.

The admission of staff pay is authorised to the undermentioned officer, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat, and Transport Departments, under the provisions of para 49 of Field Service Departmental Code, Lieutenant Trosbery the Royal Irish Regiment.

Several errors in the regimental lists of the Quarterly Indian Army List having recently been again brought to notice, the attention of Officers Commanding Native Corps is drawn especialy for carefully scrutinising their regimental lists every quarter before making corrections sent them from Calcutta by the Military Department. The chances of making mistakes would be greatly diminished if regimental lists in the monthly Bombay Command Lists were closely followed, any alterations, and additions that may become necessary being made from time to time as occur.

The Inspector General of Artillery in India will inspect the Royal Artillery in the Deesa and Aden Districts as under :—Deesa from 13th to 14th December ; Aden, from 27th to 29th January. General Officers commanding the districts concerned are requested to arrange for the artillery to be placed at his disposal.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to Duty :—Brigadier-General Cunningham, District Staff ; Major Shute R. E. ; Captain Mallaby, R. E. Sub-Conductors Macdowell and Ogrady, Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules for Staff Corps Officers ; the leave to have effect from India from the date of his being struck off duty, till the date of sailing :—Lieutenant Doyly, Officiating Wing Officer 19th Bombay Infantry for six months, pension service third year commenced 1st March.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—Conductor Godfrey, Ordnance Department for 12 months.

The Undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—Shrops L.I., 2nd Lieutenant Grover, ten months, on private affairs out of India ; Shrops L.I., 2nd Lieutenant Rundle, ten months on private affairs out of India. R.A., Major Ogilvie, Ordnance Department, eight months, on private affairs out of India.

The undermentioned received extensions :—1st Bombay Lancers, Captain and Temporary Major Thompson, 3 months private affairs. 7th Bombay Lancers, Major Gott, 5 months private affairs. 21st Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Mein, 10 days private affairs. Second Bombay Pioneers Lieutenant Dunscombe, 10 days private affairs. Bombay Command Head Quarters will be established at Bombay on the 19th December. All Important communications and all references of an emergent nature intended for the Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command, as well as all correspondence regarding field operations, mobilizations, reliefs, movements of troops, passages, and troops for plague, or in aid of civil power, should be addressed to the Deputy Adjutant General, Camp Cooperage Bombay. All others should be addressed to Poona as usual. All Communications for the Assistant Military Secretary should be addressed, Camp Cooperage, Bombay.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTRAL MEETING.

The Camp for the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Central Meeting is now fast approaching completion ; the Camp opens from to-morrow and the place is now full of tents. Several competitors have arrived. Some new improvements have been made this year, additional target accommodation with telephones along all ranges have been erected, and the revolver ranges have been renovated. Several good prizes have been offered. Lord Sandhurst, the Commander Chief in India, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the forces, and a number of native chiefs and gentlemen have given prizes. Mr. Stewart photographer has given a prize for ladies' shooting which will be competed for on the last day of the meeting. The fees received by the association this year are somewhat less than in preceeding times owing probably to the slight falling off in the number of entries though the subscriptions are the same as of old, owing probably to the difficulty of the Martini competing against the Metford, but still there is a fairly good number of volunteers entered.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT RAYMOND.

The funeral of the late Lieutenant Raymond, Poona Horse, who met with a fatal polo accident, took place this evening ; the cortege was an imposing one. The regret felt was universal, and was amply testified to by the large attendance of persons, including several ladies and nearly all the European officers of the garrison, General Hogg and deceased's regiment, as well as the entire body of Sowars. The funeral left the hospital at 4, headed by a firing party from the Bombay Grenadiers and followed by bands of the first Bombay Lancers and the Durham Light Infantry. Immediately after came the coffin placed on a gun carriage supplied by L. Battery and deceased's brother officers. On arrival at the over-bridge, the band of the Royal Irish Rifles headed the procession. The large number of officers present followed the cortege which was received at the cemetary by the Revd. Horne who read the service. At its close the firing party fired three volleys. An enormous number of wreaths from the sympathisers of the deceased were placed on the coffin.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

CALCUTTA, DEC. 9.

Finance Department :—It is notified that from 1st January next the Indian Inland Postal rates will be charged for articles sent from India to Ceylon instead of the foreign rates hitherto in force.

Public Works Department : Royal Engineer Lieutenants H. E. Cowie and W. K. Russell are posted for field service.

A Notification, Finance Department, brings Inland Postal Insurance into a line with Foreign Insurance by raising the value up to which articles can be insured in larger offices to two thousand rupees with the proviso, that the insurance must not exceed their real value.

Consequent on the troops at Bhamo having been detailed for the Boundary Commission, the wing of the thirty second Madras infantry has moved from Mandalay to Bhamo for temporary duty. Orders have been issued for the first and fifteenth Bengal Lancers, previously standing fast in view to joining the Malakand force, to join the Cavalry Manoevres. One squadron seventh Bengal Cavalry moves into Lucknow from Fyzabad for temporary duty. On return from leave, Lieut H. A. S. Rogers is posted to the Punjab Military Works. The following continuous service R. E. officers, have been selected for class instruction at Chatham next spring :—Majors G. Williams, B. B. Russell, S. G. Burrard, A. V. Biggs, Captains C. A. Cowie, W. V. Scudamore, V. Murray, J. M. Burn, H. A. D. Fraser, C. H. D. Ryder, W. D. Waghorn and G. B. Hingston.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

This morning, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Thomas Taylor, a tea planter, lately arrived from England committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. A few minutes before 8 a.m., a report of firearms was heard from his room. The manager of the hotel went into his room and saw Taylor lying on the bed bleeding profusely and unconscious. The bullet had penetrated the roof of his mouth and come out through the skull. Although Taylor was still living the doctor pronounced the case hopeless, and death occurred about an hour later. Mr. Paget, Deputy Commissioner of Police found a Webley's six chamber revolver one chamber of which had been discharged. Two others contained loaded cartridges. The flattened bullet was picked up near the window. Deceased had been employed for about twenty years as a tea planter in Assam and been manager of several tea factories. Last year, owing to a severe attack of malarial fever, he went to England and returned on the 26th November by the Steamer Arabia. He took up his quarters at the Great Estern Hotel while looking for employment, and suffered from insomnia. On Thursday night before he retired he seemed cheerful, and there was no appearance of anything being wrong. Deceased was a Scotchman and a native of Edinburgh.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SIMLA, DEC. 9.

Volunteer comd. medal post this season was won by Captain H. Wray, Sind Volunteer Rifles. 75 points, Bombay Baluchistan and Sind provincial medal by Sergt. T. E. Critchel, Sind Volunteer Rifles 75 points. Central Provinces medal by Sergt. W. Taylor. Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, 73 points.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C T. Denny, will sail to-day for Aden with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Dawes Mr — Pritchard Mr
Kenrick Lieut G E R — Williams Mr J K
Nanton Capt H C

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bernard Miss E T — Radley Mr B V
Berry Mr R A J — Reeves Major F C
Bugshawe Lieut F W — Stewart Capt W
Carnozy Capt C G — Turjuan Capt H M
Montgomery Mr A S — West Lieut
Price Mr H

FOR BRINDISI.

Ryrie Mr J M — Vick Mr R W
Simpson Mr J K

FOR SUEZ.

Burris Mr — Tetsch Mr
Cajnik Mr Hans — Woodrow Mr R
Gibb Mr — Woodrow Mr W R
Penny Mr Louis

FOR ADEN—Heath Lieut P M.

TIBET AND BHUTAN.

THE OPEN DOOR TO LHASSA.

AN *Englishman* correspondent writes :—Apropos of Major Waddell's letter, at a moment when the prospects of trade with China are engaging the attention of all progressive nations, for India the question is one of paramount importance. From India, English firms should be able to compete on equal, if not on better terms than any other claimants for the benefits accruing from this bottomless mine of wealth. And so, it follows that the countries which should be the link to bind, but which are now unhappily the barrier to divide, the two great Empires will repay careful study ; and from its position, not the least important of these is Bhutan, looked at from Calcutta, is the door of Thibet, and Lhassa is the suzerain of Panakha.

The Bhutia labouring class as far as we know, would welcome gladly any change in the present *regime*, for, it seems, no change could make their lot harder ; they have been a down-trodden race for generations. One is struck with the cheeriness of the coolies on the road, when all accounts credit their rulers with the grossest cruelty and oppression. The ruling class are nominally Buddhists, but practically to preserve the *status quo* and they know it. The rajas and officials of all classes live on the superstition and the cowardice of their people. The Bhutia is a good worker in spite of the fact that any surplus he may make is at once confiscated by the use of the rajas and their myrmidons. The Bhutia is of good physique, and could be made use of to open up his country, for he cannot be expected to love his enemies, the official and priestly class ; at the same time he must be well protected against their time-honoured machinations. The Bhutia raja is subsidized by India, and this annual dole is said to represent the greater part of the money in the country. It is given on the understanding that Bhutia raids into the Duars are no longer to be undertaken with the approval or at the instigation of the Bhutan rulers, as was formerly the annual custom. An intimation that the subsidy would be doubled in case of their failing in with our aims and actively assisting our pioneers, would probably be the readiest method of opening up this strange country, with the alternative that, in case of refusal, the subsidy would cease.

At present what *quid pro quo* is obtained for this expenditure ? Is it not to be supposed that there is any considerable number of firearms in the country, nor are the chief rich enough to provide themselves with modern weapons. The Bhutias keep no passes open for our trade—on the contrary, their sole idea of foreign policy is cessation of the Duars, by fair means or foul. With a show of some little force marching through the country as an escort to a commissioner to Panakha, or a scientific mission, the dual rajas would probably see that theirs was a case of Hobson's choice ; and no one can doubt that the condition of the country must benefit speedily by the lifting of the veil of barbarism and superstition, which up to this time has barred the way to progress. Once Bhutan is traversed, we are directly in touch with Lhassa ; and though Lhassa itself may not surface the policy of the open door, it is difficult to believe that the authorities of that place are utterly blind to the material advantages which a partial co-operation would ensure to them. Moreover, the power that does eventually open that door is likely to keep the keys.

Finally, Panakha is but seven days from our frontier, and Lhassa not two hundred miles from Panakha.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

DECEMBER 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Ecuador are subject to censure of Government at Lima.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, NOV. 18.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Daily Chronicle"—Herr Emil Reich—advances the opinion that the Americans "will for ever be debarred from producing literary works of the "highest order," because of the hopeless conflict between their American nationality and their un-American literary language. A great, classical literature is the outcome of a national language, and no language can be called national that has not been created by the very nation that uses it." This is a very wonderful theory. It includes three distinct propositions—first, that the Americans have not created their own language. I suppose Herr Emil Reich thinks that they picked it up on the shores of New England. Next, that there is a "conflict" between their nationality and their language ; and third, that literary work of the highest order depends on a created language, rather than a language which is acquired in any other manner. First, about the creation of the American's language. Did he not slowly and gradually build it up, along with us, in North Germany, and then in England for many centuries before he took it over to America ? Had he no ancestors, the man who crossed the Atlantic ? It is true that he has received a great many people who speak a different language, but he has absorbed all ; the new comers inherit his traditions, his language, his very ancestors. Next about this conflict ? What does the writer mean ? There is no "conflict" between the American's nationality and his language—why should there be any in America more than here ? His institutions are exactly the same with a few small differences, as our own. Of course there is no such conflict. Lastly, why should the highest literary achievement be impossible save to one whose ancestors have assisted in creating the language ? For example, a man in this country may be a descendant of the Fleming immigrants, of the French Huguenots, of the Palatines, of the French emigres, of the Polish refugees. It is pretended that this man, whose ancestors for generations few or many, have thought and spoken in English, should be debarred from producing great literary work because an older ancestor spoke a foreign tongue ? The thing is monstrous. If I were an American I think I should not accept this alleged disability as final.

This column has at least one reader in Lowell, Mass., U.S.A., for he writes to me with a remonstrance. On October 1 it seems, I permitted myself a common, but inelegant, colloquialism. I allowed myself to be betrayed into the expression "I have got a certain book"—when "I have a certain book" was the simpler and the correct form. My friend says "This so common abuse of the word 'got' makes me tired ; it jars." I am not surprised. Too many of us allow ourselves to fall into the slipshod use of the word "got." No word is used in so many senses ; no word is so much abused. For instance, take my own unfortunate case, "I have got a book." If it means "I possess" a certain book, why use the word got ? If it means "I have acquired a certain book, the word is rightly used, but it would be better to use the old participle "gotten." My correspondent points out that the verb is used for possession, for obligation, for procuring, for persuasion, learning, for gaining ; with prepositions—on, off, &c.—it means to remove, to take off, to put on, to collect, to shelter, to win, to reach, to arise, to escape. Webster gives actually forty-six classes of meaning of this verb, active and intransitive. I do not suppose that we are going to abolish any of this long list of idiomatic uses, but we may at least avoid wrong and vulgar colloquialisms.

We shall all agree with the writer from Lowell so far. But he adds a remark in the course of his letter which makes me more bewildered the longer I look at it. He says, "For, look you, 'got' is used not only as a part of the verb 'to get,' which is not only legitimate meaning, although such use is now more commonly a colloquialism, but also to signify," &c. Let me call myself in line with successive Chancellors of the Exchequer who have repeatedly declared that they will not be parties to any taxation of the wheel.

A good deal of indignation is being felt at the verdict of a Birmingham jury at an inquest on the body of a cyclist killed by a collision with a butcher's cart. Witnesses swore to a pace of seven or eight miles an hour, and to the fact that deceased rang his bell. The kind of man the jury may be supposed to be, and the fact that after the occurrence he drove away immediately. But in spite of the evidence as to speed, one of the jury declared that the cyclist could not have been going slowly with the high gear he was said to be using, which is rather funny, but this strange opinion caused them to declare that the deceased contributed to the accident causing his death, by the speed at which he was riding, and served as a peg for the jury to hang a warning lecture to all riders to exercise caution. They added that the driver of the cart was somewhat to blame for not returning and making inquiries as to the accident. "Somewhat to blame" is feeble censure for a runaway death-dealer.

The value of belonging to one of the recognized cycling institutions such as the C. T. C. or the N.C.U., becomes apparent when a rider gets into trouble. The N.C.U. at one time made a boast that it kept a helping hand for all riders, whether they were members or not, but now its policy is to confine its assistance to members only. The cyclist, therefore, who charged Lord Willoughby de Broke with causing him injury and succeeded to the extent of being awarded £25 damages was not assisted in the costs of his case by either association. On the other hand a member of the N.C.U. who recently came to grief has had occasion to congratulate himself on being a Unionist, The London Centre took up his cause. He had been in collision with a milk-cart. The shaft of the vehicle was tipped with brass and had fearfully injured his nose, permanently damaging and disfiguring him. The whole question turned on whether the driver or the cyclist broke the rule of the road and the case was backed by the Union who gained the day and obtained for their member an award of £75 damages. It is, of course, by no means certain that he would not have succeeded without such help but it is a risky game to go to law without assistance, and to have one's case backed by a Union strengthens it considerably, and, in fact, often attains the end of effecting a settlement out of court. A mere cyclist might have his claims resisted, but if the resources of the C. T. C. or the N. C. U. are in reserve behind him many an adversary comes to the conclusion that it is wiser to settle than fight.

There was some motor-cycle racing on Monday, at Sheen House, when the annual display of motor vehicles took place. Although there never can be the same interest in racing engines as racing men, there is no run for a large margin of skill in handling the mechanism of a motor. S. F. Edge proved himself to be possessor of the fastest machine, and the best manager of a motor cycle as well, and won both contests, keeping up an average of thirty miles an hour when once the resistance of starting efforts was overcome. J. W. Stocks and C. ur. Widgway had similar machines, but could not squeeze the same pace out of them. Of course this speed is far beyond the regulation rate allowed on the roads, but a motor must be capable of very high speed on the smooth flat of the track if it is to be taken at a tolerable rate on a hilly road of ordinary surface. It wants to reach the legal maximum up-hill, and hold its powers in reserve elsewhere.

A remarkable change has come to pass in the matter of cycle brakes. Owing to the cry for more satisfactory means of stopping a cycle there are brakes now in use of such force that unless carefully handled they are a source of actual danger. If applied too suddenly a brake may strain a frame out of shape, and if applied so vigorously as to lock the wheel still, so that it skids upon the ground, of course the injury to the tyre is considerable, and with tyres not wired on there is a very great chance of the covers being wrenched off altogether. It is good to have a powerful brake, but it is absolutely necessary to learn to apply it gradually and with care. It is a cardinal maxim in all one's acts on a bicycle to do nothing hurriedly. It applies to steering, dismounting, and other acts, but to none more pertinently than the application of the brake.

When placing a Dunlop tyre on the wheel care should be taken to see that the valve nipple is true. One often sees the valve placed slightly on the slant. If this is not altered in time damage will result. It is a very easy matter to properly seat the valve.

On the 8th of November, at the Parc de Princes track, Auteuil, Paris, Emile Bouhours, the middle-distance champion of France, succeeded in beating the 50 miles and 100 kilometers world's records (minus wind shields) the new fitness being as follows :—50 miles, 1 hr. 33 mins. 29 3-5 secs. ; 100 kilometres, 1 hr. 57 mins. 19 1-5 secs.

Since the introduction of pneumatic tyres, many devices have been sought by the different manufacturers for fastening the rubber and the fabric of the tyre together in an effectual manner. In most instances the process of vulcanizing them together is adopted, but the Dunlop Company have splendid method of fastening the rubber and the fabric of their tyre together with rubber solution applied by hand. In the latter case the fabric is preserved in all its original strength and softness, and not stiffened, hardened and weakened by subjecting it to the action of chemicals under a compressed condition, in the heat of a vulcanizer.

ENGLISH agriculturists will be interested to hear of the measures now being taken to increase the number of lady birds by several Australian Governments. The pretty little beetle is one of the best friends of the farmer and gardener, for it lives almost entirely upon aphides and scale insects, the latter pest being an especial danger to fruit-growers. Large importations of lady birds are being made by Victoria and New South Wales, and parcels of them are being distributed in various parts of the country under the supervision of the Government entomologists.

MR. J. STRACHAN, M.I.C.E., having utilised a portion of his furlough in England for the preparation of a scheme for the extension of the Karachi Drainage Works on the Shone Hydro Pneumatic system, has on his return to Karachi submitted to the Municipality the plans and estimates in connection therewith. The scheme embraces the whole of the present undrained portions of Karachi with the exception of the trans-Lyari districts, and the outlying places, such as Clifton, Ghizree and Manora. The estimates, it is understood, amount to Rs. 14,71,469 inclusive of Rs. 50,000 for house connections ; but out of this amount, Rs. 1,78,510 is considered to be payable by the Military Department, being in connection with the drainage of cantonment limits. This latter sum, however, does not represent the total cost to the military if the scheme is adopted because, we understand, some minor details, (required purely for the cantonment portion of the drainage system,) which it is thought the Military Department may prefer to carry out itself, have not been included in the estimates. Circumstances, however, do not justify any expectation that the Municipality will see its way to lunch out on the undertaking at present.

A GARDEN BY THE GANGES.

A PAPER in the new "Macmillan's Magazine" over the signature, "G. A. Levett-Yeats," is interesting evidence of the resources contained in the Indian garden for such as practise the methods of Gilbert White, and study the ways and weaknesses of its inhabitants, feathered and otherwise. The author describes his happy hunting-ground as lying on the Ganges' banks, with a gigantic "pipal" tree to mark the seasonable incursions of the mighty stream, a line of bamboos marking the boundary along the riverbank ; a couple square green lawns and a drive around them ; a grove of small mango ; and we get a fair idea of the background for this pleasant bit of Jefferies out East :—

Suddenly the bulbuls in the lantenbushes change their twittering discussions to a harsh note of alarm. In a moment the babblers become silent. The combatants unlock their claws and the whole crew flutter away into the bamboo twigs. The red-headed merlin (*turumti*) has glided past on his pointed grey wings. From his stronghold among the acacia thorns he has heard the uproar, and has come to see what booty he can snatch in the midst of it. As he skims over the bushes not a little bird is to be seen and, beyond that first rasping note of alarm, there is not a sound to be heard.

A GARDEN TRAGEDY.

Some distance from the babblers a pair of hoopoes are feeding on the ground, with their slender curved bills busily searching every tiny crevice in which an insect can hide. As they pass each other they often indulge in quaintugestures, ducking and bobbing their heads, raising and depressing their crests as they do so, and uttering a low grating sound quite unlike their usual note. At last one flies away to a neighbouring mango tree and, hidden among its leaves repeats a plaintive *oop-oop-oop* at intervals. Deaf to its companion's calls the remaining bird continues to feed on the ground and slowly approaches an ominous-looking hole close to where the *mali* (gardener) has stacked some empty flower-pots. There is something moveing in this hole, but the bird, busy on a feast of squirming white ants, fails to see it. The creature concealed in the hole is apparently in a state of great excitement, and when the unwitting bird approaches to within eighteen inches of its hiding-place, it flashes out into the light. The startled *hoopoo* has barely time to do more than half open its wings and utter a squak of terror ; the next moment a serpent's fangs are buried in its breast and one or two merciless coils are thrown round its helpless body. As the hoopoo flutters in its death struggles, the silent bushes become once more alive with all the small birds of the garden. They form a crowd round the serpent and his victim chattering and screaming their detestation of the loathsome reptile, but keeping at a safe distance from him. The snake heedless of the voice or public opinion, raises his head slowly over the body of his victim and proceeds methodically to make arrangements for swallowing his dinner. At this moment Nemesis, in the shape of myself armed with a thick stick, intervenes. Without doubt the serpent is not to be satisfied with the cravings of a nature that has been given to him ; but there is no knowing when in a fit of vicious rage he might try the temper of his fangs upon my mali's bare feet as he crouches hoe in hand among the beds of making vain attempts to keep their luxuriant growth within bounds. So without further scruples the stick descends, and the snake dies. A truly hideous object is he to look at when laid out for inspection in my verandah. His body is short and thick, and covered with markings like those of a rock-snake or phython. His eyes are deep-sunk and dull, his head broad and flat, and his jaws are armed with two rows of fine curved teeth. Avoid me seems to be written in the criminal expression of his sullen countenance. In ten minutes' time the tragedy was over and forgotton, and the flow of *bird* life in the garden resumed its usual course. Theoriole (pitak) clad in black and yellow darts into the very tree and that beside the spot where the hoopoo had been killed, and made the garden resound to the flute-like tones of his voice. It then turned aside and walked among the rose-boshes listening to the harsh grating notes of the trees pies that were chasing each other through the mango-grove ; some times they uttered a curious metallic note not unlike the plash made by a small pebble dropped into a still pool from a great height. The tree-pie is a graceful bird ; its wings are short and rounded, and its tail long and graduated, the head and neck are a sooty brown and the back a reddish buff ; the wings have each a pale grey bar, and the feathers of the tail are grey tipped with black. He is a graceful bird as I have said, but I regret to and that his character is not in accordance with his appearance.

THE BRAIN-FEVER BIRD.

There is yet another member of the c

THE TRADE IN OLD HORSES.

CONSIGNMENTS ABROAD.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals never undertook a task that should be more heartily approved by Englishmen than when they set about to mitigate the sufferings of worn-out and decrepit horses that it has become the custom to export to the Continent. The wretched traffic is said to be only ten or twelve years old, but it has grown rapidly, especially during the past three years. Five or six years ago it is believed that not more than fifty a week were shipped off from London, or at the rate of about 2,000 a year. Now it is computed that not less than 12,000 a year are exported from the Thames alone, to say nothing of Grimsby, Goole, Leith, and several other ports.

Twelve thousand poor old horses, if they could be paraded through the London streets on their way to their mysterious doom beyond the seas would be a deeply pathetic sight. Unfortunately they are not paraded that way, or there would be a fine chance of Londoners being roused to the determination that the vile traffic should be stopped altogether and to insist upon it that no horse in a condition of worn-out decrepitude should be shipped abroad for any purpose whatever. They do not of course go down to the docks and wharves of the Thames in any considerable numbers at a time but they dribble down in twos and threes or singly from markets and knackers yards and wretched little stables in all the odd corners of London. If one wants to see these poor old expatriated fellow labourers one has to hang about the roads leading down to the dock gates for a day or two before a ship is going to sail with them, and see little bony bands of them, led tail to head, come hobbling and limping along—lean, hungry, dejected-looking creatures, feeble and broken spirited, and often with diseased hocks and swollen limbs and hideous tumorous growths and skin diseases and wounds. And even those that come hobbling along the streets are

NOT THE WORST.

The Royal Society's officers are always on the look-out, and during the past two years have obtained between fifty and sixty convictions for dragging down to the docks and steamers miserable creatures unfit even to walk through the streets. The dealers know that they are liable to this, and therefore bring down the worst of their victims in conveyances of one sort or another, or they come into the docks by rail. By all that is humane and reasonable, these poor old hacks, having worn themselves out in good, useful service, should be left quietly to rest by some one of the painless methods now known to science, and their owners should be content with what may be made out of the carcases. Alas! there is life in the old backs yet, and syndicates have been formed for screwing the last possible farthing out of them before they are slaughtered, and then selling them for food.

"There goes one," nodded a man employed upon the river a morning or two ago, "I dare say he's fetched eight-and-thirty bob or a couple o' quid."

A big bony animal, tied up to the tail of a van, went tottering past as he spoke, with shaking forelegs and hind hocks swollen and sore, and head hung down as though in the last stage of spiritless dejection and sensible weariness.

"I know a beer-house keeper," continued the man, "a buys up all he can get 'old of, and he makes it pay 'im well. He bought eight off a knacker the other day for 5£., and he sold one of 'em again for 8£., and sent the others aboard ship.

I DUNNO WHAT 'E MADE OUT O' THEM."

When they get down alongside the ship, if the tide is up they simply hobble down a plank on to the deck of the vessel. If the tide is low and the vessel lies low, bands are passed under the belly of each animal, and it is lowered by a crane, and if the onlooker can only manage to divest himself of all the unpleasant associations of the business, this slinging of the involuntary voyagers down into the ship may not be without its touches of humour.

"Poor ole' oss!" ejaculated one bystander during this process of shipment lately, "he never went travelin' that way afore, I'll bet."

There was a stiffening out of the tail, a rigidity of the legs, a pricking up of the ears, a dilation of the nostrils, and a general appearance of terror and astonishment as the gaunt framework dangled in the air and then slowly subsided on to the deck.

"Well, I'm blowed!" exclaimed the Bobbin's mental ejaculation as he regained the use of his lame legs and looked round on his fellow unfortunates. "Never knew the like of that in all my experience!"

IF THE OLD HORSE IS FORTUNATE,

he may have come aboard a vessel of one of the more respectable and humane companies, and in that case the sufferings of the sea passage may be reduced to a minimum. The deck will be properly battened, so as to give foothold, provision may be made for slinging in rough weather, and a stout partition will divide every animal from the one next to him, and there will be some protection from the weather, as well as arrangements for feeding and watering and a general oversight. The passage under such circumstances may present nothing very shocking. But the chances are that all these provisions may be wanting, and the voyage may be a rough one. The poor creatures will be simply led up in rows along the upper deck—not foothold, no divisions, no protection from summer suns or winter snows or drenching seas. For a whole day and a night the wretched animals have sometimes been tortured by seasickness, have been drenched by snows and rains, have floundered to their doom on the slippery decks, or have been literally kicked to pieces by the furious struggles of animals thrown in heaps about them. At a deputation to the Minister of Agriculture last March, Sir George Measom said that in one instance "a cargo of 105 horses from Goole in the s. s. Cuxhaven became unmoored from their fastenings by the violence of the waves shipped during bad weather, and were cast about on the deck shelter skelter, many suffering at least from broken limbs, and sixteen being so injured that they had to be slaughtered on board or on the wharves. It is said that for fourteen hours several of the animals suffered terrible agonies, during which time they struggled and kicked and

TORE THEMSELVES TO PIECES.

The arrival of the steamer caused a cry of horror from all present." On the same occasion Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., who is on the Council of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, quoted the testimony of an officer of that society who reported that of a cargo of 62 horses shipped direct from railway trucks, he counted 25 very lame animals which were totally unfit to take the voyage. In another consignment of 18 horses, 9 died before reaching Antwerp.

The poor brutes appear to be taken over "nominally to be there killed for human food, but we have reason to believe, to be worked if at all possible under conditions repugnant to public feeling in this country and contrary to the law of Britain." Most of them go to Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Ostend. It appears that last year there arrived in Belgium alone from this country 14,483 old horses. Of these 12,237 were declared to be for "the butchery," and 2,199—shipped from British ports because they were

UNFIT FOR WORK

were sold for some form of labour, "probably on towpaths, in brick kilns, or on peasants' holdings." The result of an inquiry instituted by the Board of Agriculture just recently is to show a probable total of 19,435 "knacker horses" shipped from this country to the Continent, and the trade seems to be still growing.

We would fain see the whole of the disgusting traffic suppressed, and a hard and fast law laid down that a worn out or injured horse unfit for further service should not be sent to sea for any purpose whatever. But since it appears that that is not to be expected, it is gratifying to see that at least something is to be done to remedy the worst of the evil. Thanks to the vigilance and activity of the Jermyn-street Society, attention has been forced upon this subject, and Mr. Long announced last Session that regulations were being drafted to cover the sea voyage from this country, and that in future Government Inspectors would accompany the ships. So far as it goes, that is good, but we would gladly have seen the Government go further. When a horse has done its work, a humane death is the only right thing, and we hope the regulations now framing will be sufficiently stringent and determined to make this new trade more and more unprofitable. All lovers of horses will be heartily glad that something is to be done to put down a most abominable cruelty and a national disgrace. Mr. Long calls for the co-operation of the Royal Society in this matter, and we hope this invaluable Society will be increasingly well supported for the very useful piece of work it has done.

DR. MILL ON ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

At the London Institution on Nov. 17, Dr. H. Rs. Mill delivered a lecture entitled, "The Story of the Antarctic," in which he briefly traced the history of Antarctic exploration. Beginning with the early Greek idea of the world as a flat disc surrounded by the river Oceanus, he showed how this was gradually modified by the notion of the spherical form of the earth and the increase of knowledge generally till in the second century we found in Ptolemy's great man the first conception of that Antarctic continent which had given rise to so many daring explorations. Then followed a long period of intellectual sleep, the depth of which was illustrated from two maps in which the earth was again represented flat as a pancake. The lecturer then referred to the voyages of the Portuguese, and described how Vascoda Gama's discovery of the open sea route cut off Africa from the Antarctic continent. After a mention of the theorisings of the sixteenth century, including Lionardo da Vinci's lucky guess at the form of the land under the Southern Pole, he described the Spanish attempts to find an independent passage to the Spice Islands, and told how Magellan, who missed Australia by about 100 miles, showed that the continents of the north were cut off from the Antarctic continent. In 1722 a French expedition was sent to look for the supposed fair southern land, and later the two expeditions of Kerguelen resulted in the discovery and occupation of the "Land of Desolation." But it was not only the French who were seized with the idea of the greatness of the southern land. A Scotchman named Dalrymple was so convinced of the immense extent of unexplored territory in the south that he obtained the concession of the rights to exploit it. The first ship, however, to cross Antarctic circle was that of his rival, Captain Cook. It was the latter who, in his second voyage, undertaken to find out whether there was any continent, gave the first real account of the southern ocean and proved there was no southern land reaching up into the temperate zone. Thenceforward Antarctic exploration became a scientific, not a commercial, question. Between 1837 and 1843 three great Government expeditions were despatched—one American, one French, and one British, under Ross. The achievements of the last-named explorer, who was accompanied by Sir Joseph Hooker, now the last survivor of the expedition, were briefly described, and it was mentioned that he reached as far south as Baffin and Hudson had reached north 300 years ago. A period of revived interest ensued, broken in 1892 by the visit of Dundee and Norwegian whalers to those southern regions. The Challenger expedition, too, got just within the Antarctic circle, and its results were interesting because they indirectly proved the existence of land within the circle. At the present time two expeditions were in the field, one sent out from Belgium, the other by Sir George Newnes. After showing some statistical diagrams intended to make the audience realise the huge extent of the unexplored area lying under the Southern Pole the lecturer concluded by referring to the German expedition now being organised, and to the efforts put forth by the Royal Geographical society, after failing to gain the aid of the Government, to obtain the interest and support of the public for a British Antarctic expedition.

HOW THE GALA LADS TURNED OUT

A STIRRING INCIDENT OF THE FRENCH WARS.

At the present time, when the Border Rifle Volunteers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to rise when called upon, the following extract from the newly published "History of Galashiels" shows another example of history repeating itself. The episode relates to what is known as the false alarm at the time of the expected French invasion of 1804:—

"For some years the ambition of Napoleon Bonaparte had appeared to aim at universal dominion. Regarding Britain as the chief obstacle to his depolic sway, he directed all his energies towards preparations for an invasion of this country. He gathered together an immense army, with the requisite means of transportation, and only awaited a favourable opportunity to make a descent upon these shores. In such circumstances the call to arms had resounded through the length and breadth of the land. Statesmen, poets, ministers of the Gospel—all vied with each other in fanning the glow of patriotism which had taken possession of the people.

On the night of the 31st January 1804, the ruddy glow of the beacons lit up the midnight sky, as they flashed from hill-top giving warning with tongues of fire of the approach of the dreaded foe.

Among the numerous local companies that had been enrolled all over the country, the village of Galashiels was not behind, and the little band, under Lieutenant Craig, had been holding themselves in readiness to march at the appointed signal. Night after night anxious eyes scanned the horizon, till at length a glare on the top of the Eildons gave warning far and wide that the enemy had been sighted.

THE CLANG OF THE ALARM BELL

on the Old Tolbooth soon broke on the startled ear of the night, and the shrill fife and spirit stirring drums sounded the calls to arms, which was at once obeyed. The Volunteers fell in at the Cross, where, as an eyewitness has left on record, by the light of a blazing fire.

"Women were to be seen helping their men with their accoutrements, some rinnin' wi' ae thing an' some wi' anither, sabbin' 'an greetin' the time, while the bains were haudin' by their goun tails cryin' for their faithers no' to leave them."

At length the command to march was given and from amid the weeping crowds of wives, sweethearts, and children the men stepped off into the darkness of the early winter morning. On reaching Middleton Inn, where a halt was made for rest and refreshments, they heard rumours that the alarm was false and on their arrival at Dalkeith, after a march of twenty-eight miles, the report was confirmed. After resting a few hours, their faces were turned homeward and the following night they reached Galashiels. The news having preceded them they were welcomed home amid general rejoicing, the village being illuminated in honor of the occasion. Some nameless local rhymes commemorated this episode in a series of verses entitled.,

"THE VOLUNTEERS OF GALASHIELS,"

which concludes thus:—

"But when they came unto Dalkeith their journey prayed in
And by their captain's orders they were marched back again;
They were all marched home again, and in a sweet surprise
They were kindly welcomed back by their sweethearts and their wives.

Various reasons have been given for the occurrence; some have promulgated the idea that the authorities were desirous of testing the patriotism of the Volunteers; while others, with perhaps more reason, attribute it to a sentinel having mistaken an accidental fire for a lighted beacon.

In connection with this event in the history of the town a little incident occurred. When the preparations for the march were completed it was found that "Susie Ha," the sergeant's wife, had taken up her position

ON ONE OF THE BAGGAGE CARTS.

Lieutenant Craig remonstrated, but in vain; she firmly declined to budge, telling him that it would not be the first time that she had faced the French. Her husband, William Hall, had served against the French in the Irish rebellion a few years previously, and 'Susie" then a girl of sixteen, attracted by a red coat left her home and kindred to follow the drum. When the rebellion was suppressed her husband obtained his discharge from the army, and, accompanied by his young wife returned to his native village, and settled down to his former occupation as a weaver. When the Volunteers were enrolled he again offered his services, and being fully qualified by his previous training was appointed sergeant-instructor to the local company. The uniform worn by the Volunteers at that time consisted of a scarlet coat and white trousers, the cloth for the coats being made by Richard Lees and the trousering by his brother John. In the muster roll of the company (which comprised in all forty men) a few of the names may now be sought for in vain, but the majority are still borne by the descendants of those men who, in the hour of danger nobly testified their willingness to lay down their lives in defence of their hearths and homes.

RECOGNISED TRACKS FOR ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

IMPORTANT AGREEMENT.

A CONFERENCE of steamship owners engaged in the North Atlantic trade was held on Tuesday Nov. 15, at the Savoy Hotel, London, Mr. T. H. Ismay, of the White Star Line, presiding, to discuss the question of recognised tracks to be followed by outward and homeward-bound steamers. The steamship companies represented were the Cunard, American, French Transatlantique, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, Netherlands-American, Atlantic Transport, Elder, Dempster, and Co., White Star, and others. The object of adopting recognised tracks is to lessen the risk of collision and of contact with ice. Never before has the matter been so thoroughly discussed.

The Chairman, in his opening speech, stated that in November, 1891, the principal mail and passenger-carrying steamship companies as the result of much discussion, agreed on a so-called northern, west, and east-bound route, and a southern, west, and east-bound route, the former being made operative from the middle of July to the middle of January, and the latter during the remainder of the year, these routes being specially designed to keep the steamships as clear as practicable of the ice and fog which experience had taught were liable to be encountered on any more northerly route at that season. These routes, however, partook strongly of arbitrary character of compromise, and were slightly ended from time to time, while the co-operation of a constantly increasing number of steamship companies was secured; but of late years it was found in practice that the so-called southern route did not accomplish much that it had been designed to do with the result that further negotiations were entered upon this year, and the track regulations adopted, which were now in operation. These divided the year into four periods, for which three westbound and three east bound tracks were provided, designed to keep the vessels going in opposite directions a safe distance apart, the most southern of these tracks being in operation during what was considered the height of the ice season. He thought they would agree with him that the frequent sightings of ice and the prevalence of fog this year on the northern track, to which the vessels returned on the 15th of July, fully justified a reconsideration of the dates for making the changes in the different routes. He would strongly urge that if the track rules were to be modified by returning to the former principles of having only two tracks—that was to say, a northern and a southern—and by dividing the year into two perio is instead of four, as at present, a very material advantage would be gained as by this means the whereabouts of the Atlantic liners at given seasons of the year could be more readily and accurately, and therefore more widely, known to the various interests to which that information might be of value.

As the result of the Conference, two outward and two homeward tracks were agreed upon, to be followed respectively during two distinct periods of the year, viz., the ice and fog season, and the season when these are not usually encountered and clear weather prevails. With the exception of the French Transatlantique Company the companies agreed to changes from the southern to the northern routes in the middle of August. The French Company being bound by instructions from the French Government, will effect the change two months later, i.e., the 15th of October.

The regulations the meeting adopted will be circulated, and in the interest of safety it is hoped they will be recognised by all vessels trading to North America as well as by the fishermen on the New foundland banks.

RABAH'S ACTIVITY.

THE renewed activity of Rabah, the negro adventurer who has carved out for himself a kingdom in the neighbourhood of Lake Chad, is, no doubt, an event of considerable importance, but the attempt that is being made to invest his action with international significance is singularly unfortunate. No doubt, until the British, German, and French spheres of influence around Lake Chad are actually delimited there will be the possibility of misunderstandings and even, if sufficient care is not exercised by Europeans on the spot of conflicts such as unhappily occurred at Wacina; but, thanks to the Anglo-German Agreement of 1893 and the Anglo-French Agreement of this year, the whole of the shores of the lake are partitioned among the only three European Powers which have any interests in that part of Central Africa. To talk, therefore, of "another Fashoda question" arising on the shores of Lake Chad is to exhibit complete ignorance of the political situation in the Chad region. Very little is really known of Rabah's doings during the last few years. It is known that he reached Bornu from Wadai where he first established himself, by the southern end of Lake Chad, and consequently passed through Bagirmi. It was reported that he had established his authority in this latter country before going on to Bornu; but the reports that have reached Paris from M. de Lezieres that the Sultan of Bagirmi has been driven from his capital by Rabah rather point to the re-establishment by the Sultan of his former authority while Rabah has been engaged in Bornu. Rabah will probably have to be dealt with before European authority is established around the lake; but it is to be hoped that the menace to the common peace which Rabah presents will result in common action on the part of the Powers concerned.

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THE DECAY OF BOHEMIA.

FROM BOHEMIA TO BRIXTON.

THACKERAY in "The History of Pendennis," has given us a very graphic picture of Bohemian life in London in the thirties and forties. The adventures of Pen and Warrington among the hacks of Fleet-street and the booksellers of Paternoster-row must be taken to be very little exaggerated. The description of Captain Shandon drawing up his famous prospectus in the Fleet prison was, we know, a sketch from life. Shandon was, of course, Dr. Maginn, that brilliant and unfortunate Irishman and "persona grata" with the Fraserian brotherhood. And the rollicking times which Pen and George spent at the "Back Kitchen" in Covent garden are probably reminiscences of Thackeray's own experiences at "Evans's." Thackeray and his circle, in which we would include Douglas Jerrold, Albert Smith, "Father Prout," Tom Taylor, and a good many more, were characteristic Bohemians of the old school. In the eyes of respectability their conduct was probably very reprehensible indeed. For instance, they did not dine at aristocratic clubs in the West-end, as self-respecting literary men should. They "supped" at the "Cyder Cellars" in Malden-lane, or at "Evans's," in Covent-garden, on tripe and onions or sausages and mashed potatoes, washed down by a glass of beer. These were ambrosial nights and feasts of the gods, and if respectability was wanting, we may be sure that brilliant conversation was not. Nothing has been preserved of

WHAT TOOK PLACE AT THESE GATHERINGS

for lack of a chronicling Boswell. By the way, it is painful to think how much the world has lost at one time and another through our plentiful lack of Boswells! But no doubt there was the free play of mind on all subjects which makes for talk of the best kind. Bohemia was ever a right pleasant and merry land to dwell in. Its seductive atmosphere of freedom was perhaps its greatest charm. But there were other things as well. In Bohemia poverty was no crime. Tom Robertson—another of the Thackerayan circle—in one of his comedies has given us a scene where a literary man has to send some things to pawn in order to pay his dinner reckoning. This actually happened, possibly to Robertson himself, who wrote "David Garrick," when, like Goldsmith on a somewhat similar occasion, he had not five pounds in his pockets. And then it was delightful to set the conventions at defiance in the matter of dress. Even if our English Bohemians did not go so far as the young literateurs of Paris—the Victor Hugos and Theophile Gautiers, who, on the first night of "Hernani," turned up at the theatre in slouched hats, for all the world like brigands—still, there is no doubt they rebelled to a great extent against the tyranny of the top hat and the frock-coat. To the young man with literary and artistic ambitions, the Bohemian existence, as it was understood in the forties, was undoubtedly very attractive. It were idle to deny that to-day

BOHEMIANISM IS ALMOST A THING OF THE PAST.

No one now thinks of going to a Covent-garden tavern to see men of letters quaffing beer and eating sausages, as in days of yore. Respectability is the rule. The successful literary man moves in quite a different circle from that of his predecesor of fifty years ago. He has his club like every other gentleman. He conforms in every way to the usages of the polite society in which he mixes, and whose glory he occasionally enhances by attaining to the dignity of a lighthood. His temporary lapses into Bohemianism are mild in the extreme. Of course, if he be a member of the Savage Club, he is, "ipso facto," a Bohemian in the eyes of the ignorant world, but this view is slightly erroneous. We have known Savages who were quite respectable members of society; and it is evident that the reputation for Bohemianism which this popular club enjoys is more or less of a superstition. At all events, one need hardly labour the point that Bohemianism of the early Victorian type is obsolete. Anyone who knows anything of literary London is aware of that fact. If it survives at all, it is a hole and corner survival and need not be seriously considered. This change in the habits of our literary men is, of course, due largely to the raising of their social status. A man is now no longer an outcast and a pariah because he writes novels for a living. On the contrary, he is much sought after by a certain type of hostess belonging to the class which neither toils nor spins. Further, the popular author looms larger in the public eye than any other personage royalty alone excepted. He is one of the most be-paragraphed individuals in the world. Columns are written about what he eats and drinks, what he says and doesn't say, and what his opinions are on subjects concerning which, as a rule,

HIS IGNORANCE IS SIMPLY COLOSSAL.

All this publicity militates against anything like a Bohemian existance. Under so fierce a light a man naturally prefers to have it known that he resides in a suburban villa, and is a constant attendant at the parish church on Sundays. Literary work is so much better paid nowadays that a conventional existance is always feasible. Why should a man who gets a fabulous number of shillings per thousand words live in a garret when he can afford a flat, or drink beer when port is within his means? That is the argument of your up-to-date literary man, and a very sensible argument it is too. Besides, respectability is money in his pocket. The great bulk of the reading public is now middle-class. Philistine, Nonconformist. Naturally it prefers to have its purveyors of literature if possible drawn from its own class; at all events, conventional in habits and orthodox in views. What was the cause of the success of the so-called "Kailyard school? Partly, no doubt, because of its faithful delineation of Scotch life and character, but also partly because its leading exponents were typical products of the middle-class. It is something to have one's favourite writer a Dissenting Minister. When it happens, the Young Person is safe. This change from Bohemia to Brixton is not altogether to be deplored. The Bohemian life had many fascinations, but it had also many perils. The reverse side of such an existence was not pleasant. Many a young genius has been caught in its toils and ruined before ever the world heard of him. Goldsmith dying in Brick-court with no kith or kin to lighten his last moments, points the moral of Bohemia with sufficient emphasis. After all, the life conventional, if monotonous, is eminently safe.

CHARACTER IN THE HAND.

SOME PLAIN RULES FOR PALM READING.

THE application of the principles of palmistry is simple in the extreme. In the first place, when classifying a hand as large or small be careful to notice whether it is large or small in proportion to the size of the person. This seems unnecessary advice, but there is scarcely one beginner in a hundred who does not neglect this precaution, thereby failing utterly in his conception of the character he is attempting to read.

A LARGE HAND BETTER THAN A SMALL ONE.

A large hand is always better than a small one. It indicates a person of some unusual powers. The possessor will be a good worker, principally as to details; he will be careful not to make many promises, but will keep the few he makes to the letter even at a loss to himself; he will be easily offended, very quick to imagine slights, and not ready to forgive either real or imagined offences.

The possessor of a small hand will attempt almost anything, rarely, however, finishing anything he undertakes; is easily satisfied, both with himself and with the world in general is fond of gaiety and excitament; makes and loses friends with the same easiness; is impressionable and inflammable to a high degree, is religious, but not deeply so, will make promises and break them without compunction, and will be unable to bind himself to details.

A hand well proportioned to the body belongs to that type of character which grasps the general effect and at the same time recognises the worth of details.

Consider whether the hand is hard or soft—that is, whether the palm regiscs or yields to the touch. A very hard, "stiff" hand belongs to one who is cruel, unjust, opinionated.

SOFT HANDS AND THIN PALMS.

If the hand is soft it indicates a poetic, dreamy nature, changeable, usually nervous, and always superstitious, lazy, and selfish. When the hand is smooth almost to slipperiness it is a sure sign of deceitfulness Such people love influence, often worm themselves into confidences, and will betray their dearest friends for some slight advantage to themselves; they see the people who frequently dream of great deeds, but who never accomplish anything. A hard not hard, but with the muscles well developed, belongs to one who is not afraid of work, who is independent, constant, true, and able to endure. A thin palm shows timidity, mental weakness, and lack of ambition.

BROAD PALMS AND LONG FINGERS.

A broad palm denotes courage, and a high spirit These characteristics will serve the possessor in the place of experience. He should never hesitate to undertake anything. If a broad palm has the head line running straight across the palm, slightly separated from the life line, it denotes moral courage.

Long fingers show a tendency to worry over trifles. The subject is particular to a fault, unless the long fingers are accompanied by a thin palm, in which case he will be particular about other people, but most slovenly about himself. Short fingers denote a careless, light hearted temperament, one used to letting things take care of themselves. Thick and short fingers belong to a hand fitted for hard work, but not mental work. It is the hand of the common labourer. Fingers thick at the base, seemingly swollen, indicate selfishness, a love of luxury, gluttony, and laziness. Fingers bent slightly inward toward the palm and cat's clawing and miserly nature; with an otherwise good hand it would only mean prudence. Fingers easily bent backward indicate extravagance and the impossibility of the subject's ever keeping a secret either for himself or for any one else. Twisted or badly formed fingers, unless caused by an accident, show a disposition capable of crime.

THE THUMB MOST IMPORTANT.

It is the thumb that betrays the weakness or strength of the whole character. With a weak thumb a hand that otherwise shows great possibilities will be nerveless, unsuccessful, and remain undeveloped. With a large strong thumb, whatever faults or virtues the subject may have, he will never be petty. He may be either good or bad, he will never be ordinary. A large thumb indicates one who is independent in both thought and action, who is ready to take the consequences of his own wrongdoings, who is swayed only by reason, and is only disgusted and hardened by a display of emotion. The combination of a large thumb with a broad palm shows courage to the point of rashness.

A small thumb always indicates a sentimental impressionable nature incapable of forming any very high aims, or of executing work of any value. The opinions of subjects are formed for him, never by him, although he will believe himself to have thought them all out, and will quote them as his own. A thumb easily bent back shows extravagance of thought, adaptability, and a tendency to "fad."

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 8th December 1898:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Colombo	Abdulmuker Abubacker Patail
Akola	Mahadeo Balkison Tanbat, Engineer care of Pasasvadi
Deolali	Mr H A Richardson, Asst Surgeon near Apollo Bunder
Pen	Ram Sakroojee Nalanda, Walkeshaver near Kamali Hotel care of Mahader Set Parsi
Rangoon	Fernandes and Co, 5, Hornby Row
Kamptee	Baboo Abdul Razak care of Dairy Supply Co
Palanpur R N	Sojee Pangia Refreshment Room

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

SOCIETY'S latest fad is to have the long-suffering poodle not only clipped to a split hair, but emblazoned with the crest of the fair owner tattooed into his poor body.

The acquirement of the art of swimming has increased amazingly among women of late years. The Princess of Wales her three daughters and the Princess May are swimmers.

There has been a revival of green, both for dress and decoration, of late, but it is not a revival of the old-time apple-green and brilliant yellowish-green shades, but the tones that now prevail are soft peagreens and sage-olives, that are very attractive.

A new exaction on the part of the modern domestic has been brought to notice. An Edgbaston lady states that she is compelled by all the new servants she engages to enter into an agreement to give them a day's holiday each month, and to pay their fare to and from their homes on that day.

Each of the Queen's god-children receives a handsome christening present, and is often remembered at Christmas and other times. As the years go on, the Queen interests herself in the career of her god-children, and really acts the part of a good fairy godmother towards them, notably at the time of marriage.

One of those doctors who seem to delight in making life miserable for mankind has discovered—so he says—that confectioners' and sweetstuff shops do more harm than the liquor shops, and he does not see why, if men are to be kept from drinking spirituous liquors, children should not be kept from eating sweetmeats.

Women pilots, it is said, are employed by the Danish and Scandinavian Governments. Many Scandinavian captains say they prefer them to men, because they have more patience. Norway and Sweden also employ women in the mercantile marine; they do the same work as the men before the mast, and take their turn at night look-out duty.

Girls may always rest assured that if a shy man shows indications of affection for them, these indications are but slight evidence of a really great affection. A shy man is never insincere, and he simply cannot flirt, because he is naturally so full of feeling for others that he cannot indulge happily in a pastime which may result in such misery to some young lady.

That was a happy idea which dictated that our free libraries up and down the country should, in addition to ordinary literature, lend out volumes of classical and other music. Although the idea has been but feebly carried out so far, the greatest success has attended it where it has been tried and musical pupils have eagerly sought works hitherto unknown to them in all but name. One of the best known free librarians in England says that nineteen-twentieths of the girls who take out the musical volumes are girls who are at work during the day-time, and can only find time for practising at nights.

If you would win laurels as a bright conversationalist, first impress your mind with the idea that it is not flow of words that you need, but ability to direct conversation. You must practise the art of starting a thought, keeping the talk general or making the guess of honour the apparent leader; you must draw out the timid, avoid dangerous channels, and make every man and woman about you appear at his or her best, while your own efforts are confined to an occasional word thrown into fill a gap or change the current of the talk. When you are trying to make a company a conversational success, always avoid rattling liveliness on your own part. Your main object should be to make yourself interesting without being obtrusive; to keep yourself in the back ground while you manage the general conversation. It is a wonderfully interesting accomplishment.

In buying gloves there are more important considerations than their colour and the number of the buttons. Black gloves are generally less elastic than white or coloured ones, and cheap grades are dear at any price. Dressed kid usually retains its freshness longer, and is more durable than suede. The best and most serviceable kid is soft, yielding, and elastic. A glove so small that it crams the hand and prevents grace of motion gives poor service. Short-fingered gloves are ugly, and certain to break soon between the fingers, if not at their tips. The way in which a glove is first drawn on and shaped to the hand has much to do with both its beauty and durability. Unless you have ample time, do not have them fitted at the shops, but at leisure draw them when you get home, and, if possible, wear them half an hour without closing the fingers. In buttoning a glove the greatest strain comes upon the first button, so before attempting to fasten this, button the others, commencing with the second one lastly the first.

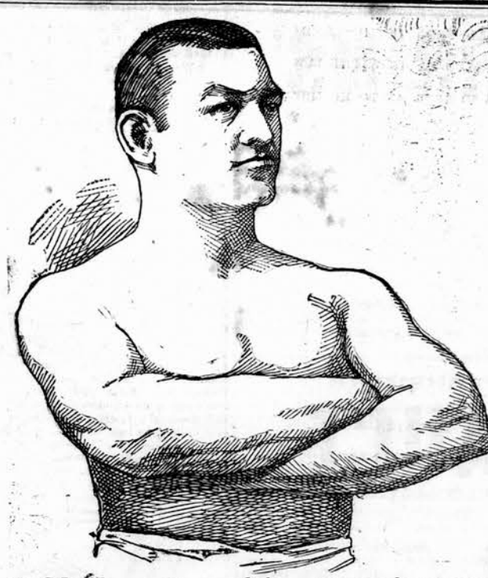
The fancy for red that is now so pronounced to nothing new. It crops up as regularly as does the taste for enormous checks or a furore for stripes. The short coat of hunting pink is, however, more of a novelty, and it seems to have taken the fancy of the well-dressed section of society to an unusual extent. This very bright red began to be worn by small children a season or two since, and some quality in it which brings out the soft pink and white tones of the complexion appealed very naturally to the young mothers and sisters of the babies who look so pretty in the "pink." It is a tint that might be expected to kill flesh tints, except those of the brunette order but fact in this instance contradicts theory, for the red seems to give added delicacy to the brilliant pink and white of the blonde. One of these scarlet coats is braided with black and piped across the chest and tops of the sleeves. The fur of which the collar, cuffs, and muff are composed is Persian lamb. The skirt and hat are both black. No bright colours would look well with scarlet. Darkest green and blue would do, and brown, if deep enough in tone, goes admirably with scarlet. Many entirely red cloth gown are seen in the Park on Sunday mornings, and at Niagara on Club after noons. Most of these are subdued in some way by the addition of black trimmings or dark fur. The silky black fox is often applied in this way to the toning down of a tint that becomes excessive when seen in the entire costume. A few red gowns are trimmed with white, a style that is usually very conspicuous. A red cloth seen at a picture gallery a day or two since was barred across with white all the way down the front from neck to hem, and in addition had a line of white all round the edge of the skirt and a white waistband. Had all the white been black, the gown would have been pretty, but as it was, it was far from pleasing to the eye. A white waistband is always a mistake, except when the bodice itself is white.

The military style of braiding and embroidery was never in greater favour than just now, for obvious reasons and the Grenadier mode of trimming bids fair, for once, to outvie that of the Lancers usually first favourite. Military tailors are kept well plied with orders from their wives and sisters of their soldier customers. Frogs and barrels are adapted to the otherwise plain red coats or to those of fine black cloth which are among the few things that never go out of fashion. Well cut and skilfully fitted to the figure, they surpass in effect many a much more elaborate garments of costly material and expensive trimming. Dark blue and dark green are also seen in coats of a military style of cut and finish. The newest red, after the hunting pink, is a deep tone of tomato, resembling the tint of the fruit when over ripe. It has rather an angry air, but looks well when combined with a little black. Fuchsia red is another fashionable shade very much used in millinery.

Hats are more than usually becoming this season, chiefly on account of the subdued character of the colouring, relieved with one bright touch, which is usually most carefully chosen with regard to the complexion and hair of the wearer. The natural greyheaver of the rabbit is much prized for black by those who follow every lead of fashion, and the soft beige tints justify the choice for once. A mingling of chenille and plaited strands of felt, both materials matched exactly to the feathers, turns out very successfully with a bunch of violets or a sprig of chrysanthemums or tea roses lightly resting on the hair under the left side of the brim. Shaded feathers are not in such favour as they were a few weeks since but they are still fashionable. Now that the wholesable boa no longer appears on the necks of the smart, a destination has been found for it round the brim of the toque, and it is replaced on the neck by a cape with a high collar, the newest form being that which is rounded at the back and finished with four or five tails, the ends in front being also finished with a couple of tails on each. There is a great fancy for the soft white fox of the fox, both for boas and as trimming for evening capes and coats. Some of the costlier of the skins are luxuriously thick and soft, the hairs running to a very great length; but even the less expensive sorts have a consummately soft and rich effect. Children are always much attracted by this fur, and delight in stroking it. Its exquisite purity of colouring appeals to them, and even adults find it difficult to associate it with the forbidding characteristics of the fox. This fur should never be chosen by the sallow, nor even by the very pale, no matter how clear and creamy their pallor may be. A mass of white fur is sure to bring out the latent yellows in the complexion, and robes a pale face of its warmth of tone, making it look sickly. But the usual English girl, with her soft bloom, may safely don a white fox cape or fichu and wish a very brilliant pink and white, the effect is often such as to enhance the charm of the wearer. One of the new collarettes is in seablue velvet, fitted closely to the neck, with revers of white fox turned back over it, and a shoulder piece of the velvet bordered with fur. The silhouette of this quite novel piece is in tan-coloured cloth bordered with chinchilla, an unusual but effective combination of colour.

Skating continues to be the fashionable pastime of the wealthy and the smart. Our costume sketched at Niagara had a skirt made of green cloth in a tone verging on olive, and is bound round the edges with beaver. The bodice is pale blue satin, braided closely over with the same dark olive braid matched exactly to the tint of the skirt. It is fastened with large fancy buttons, and is bordered with fur, as are the cuffs, made long enough to fall half over the hands. A very decolleté effect could be attained by having a vest and arti- of underskirt also in pale blue braided with olive.

EMIN PACHA'S medicine has come again into the hands of Messrs. Burroughs and Wellcome. It has just been returned to them by an officer of the Congo Free State, who recovered it from natives near Kenia in the Aruwimi district. A medical equipment of Emin Pacha, Gordon's Governor of the Equatorial Soudan, and was supplied to him just before Central Africa. re he started on his last expedition to out his subsequent travels, and was taken by Arabs after his massacre at Kibungi in October of 1892. After passing through many adventures it was recaptured by Baron Dhanis, Commandant of the Congo Free State troops, after the battle of Kasongo, in which the Congo Arabs were defeated. Emin Pacha's journal and a quantity of his property was recovered at the same time, but the "Tabloid" compressed drugs which had been in the chest were found to have been removed. The chest was subsequently stolen by natives, and before its final recovery was used as a village treasury chest.



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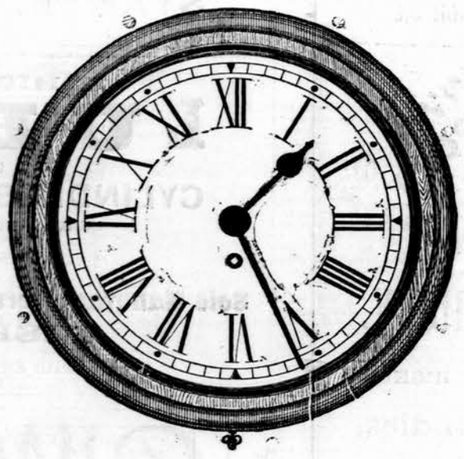

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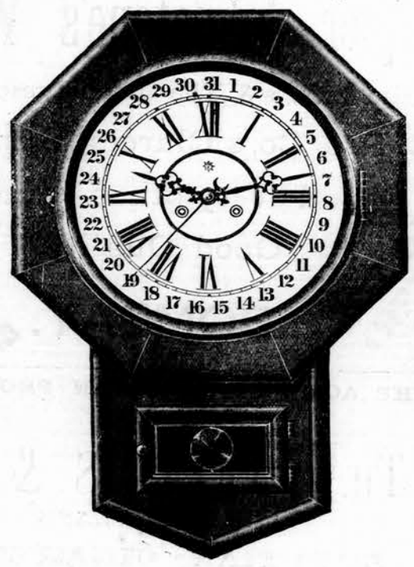

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To the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
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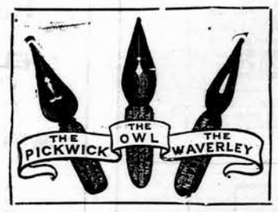

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are those ailments which seize upon the vital parts of the human body, and add great and continued pain to the deprivations of ill health. Rheumatism is the worst of these ills. It attacks the blood. It affects all parts of the body. All ages suffer from it. It tortures all conditions of life. It hinders business pursuits, and spoils all pleasures.

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1898. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
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Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

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TEST.—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

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Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 75 Farringdon Street, London, (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark: the Grasshopper on a Green Label.—(Registered Copyright.)

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From all Iron mongers and Stores in India
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